THE CRIMSON TRIANGLE AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO 205 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,067.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Bukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price:- Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price:- Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,482	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.
The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

Chief Agents:
MESSRS. DALVIE & SONS,
31-45 Church Gate Street.
AGENTS WANTED
IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Apply to
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries,

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY,

No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families, Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BABA DHABU STREET FUL GULLY.

Under instructions from Mr. Popatlal Parbhudas the Transferee of the Deeds of Mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Amtubai widow and Administratrix of Adamji Jeewanji Rangwalla and Tyabally Adamji and in pursuance of the power of sale given under the Indentures of Mortgage dated the 31st day of January 1910 and 19th day of March 1910 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and Hajiani Ashadbai widow of Haji Hasam Dada and in the Indenture of Further Charge dated 17th January 1912 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Popatlal Parbhudas of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, on Thursday the 30th day of August 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

PART I.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Baba Dhabu Street in the Island of Bombay within the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2587 new No. 9664 old Survey No. 1017 new Survey No. 4439 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. Street Nos. 122-124 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Baba Dhabu Street on or towards the West by a sweepers passage on or towards the North partly by a passage and partly by the house of Rehmanji Tajbhai and on or towards the South by the house of Adamji Jeewanjee Rangwalla.

PART II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Baba Dhabu Street in the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2587-2587 New No. 9602 Old Survey No. 1017 New Survey No. 4440 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6906 Street No. 116, 118, 120 and bounded asf follows that is to say on or towards the West by a sweepers passage on or towards the East by Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the North by property of Adamji Jeewanjee Rangwalla being the property first above described and on or towards the South by the house of Hyderally Tajbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Nadirsha and Darashe Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th August, 1917.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE VERY BEST
SILK
OF ALL VARIETIES
JUST VISIT OUR
SILK EMPORIUM
renowned for the genuineness and superiority of all articles of Silk Piece-goods, Embroidery, Scarfs, Linen goods, etc., etc., and WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES due to the fact that we are PIONEERS in the line and our experience and resources are unequalled.
Whatever you buy will be a REAL BARGAIN.
Whatever you see will be a TREAT.
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF AN AERATED WATER FACTORY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th September, at 2 p.m., (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction at Foras Road by order of the mortgagee in possession Sheth Lehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Messrs. Peroshaw Adirji Motiwala and Thakore Lakhmansinh Kalyansinh trading in the name and style of Leopold and Co., their Aerated water, factory as a going concern containing special four lling machine by Haver Tayler, lead furnice with its gas holders, electric motor, filling machines, slate tank, bottle cleaning machine, electric switches, shaftings, beltings, pulleys, soda bottles, boxes, ox carts, oxen, hand carts, etc. etc., together with miscellaneous articles pertaining to the factory as also furniture and its Good Will.

A deposit of 50 per cent. may be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF MEDICINE, MACHINERY AND MEDICAL AND VETERINARY NEW BOOKS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from the mortgagee-in-possession, Seth Tehilram Girdharidas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Prangpaye, Athawale and Co., at the Ganpati Building, Kandawady.

Lathe machine, Polish machine, Drill machine, Shaping machine, Fly wheel, carpenters' tools, etc. and a large lot of Medical and Veterinary books.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th August, 1917.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "UME-MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Singapore, and the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

NOTICE.

WE are informed by our Head Office, Petrograd, that our Bank has declared for 1916, a dividend of 16 per cent., that is, RBLS. 30 PER SHARE, payable in one amount at once against coupons Nos. 13 and 14.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
9521 Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.

TO BE FARMED.

RIGHT of removal of Gypsum (Selenite) yielding plaster of Paris, and CALCITE, and WHITE, RED, YELLOW EARTH, (ochres), suitable for pottery and paints, within the limits of the Nawanagar State. Apply stating terms not later than the 19th September, 1917, to

G. B. DESAI,
Revenue Secretary,
9569 Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CURAMSEE JEVRAJ and ROWJEE MOOLJI, Rice Merchants, trading under the firm name of Curamsee Jevraj and Company have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Carnac Bunder on the Elphinstone Land, Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Three Hundred square yards and bounded as follow,—that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot Number Four, on or towards the South by Plot Number Six, on or towards the East by proposed forty feet road and on or towards the West by proposed eighty feet road which said premises form Plot Number Five of the area laid out by the said Trustees at Carnac Bunder, aforesaid for a Rice Bazar and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3186 and 9460 and which said premises are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and are assessed under A Ward No. 2907 (10) Street No. 219 I.

MULLA & MULLA,
27th August, 1917. 9528

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Re. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Snnday. Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

(For Public and Legal Notices see Page 1.)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Sues. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small Buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Re. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN MANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9158

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PARNT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HINDU GUJARATI GRADUATES to go to Japan. Apply to Box No. 124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9513

WANTED—A DOCTOR, L. M. & S., urgent for Mangrol (Kathiawar), Shrimali Vanick Dispensary. Apply to the SECRETARIES, 57, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 9515

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED STEWARD with GOOD CERTIFICATES to attend the dining table. Apply MANAGER, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay. 9463

WANTED—A competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. Pay upto Rs. 100 per month with increase according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9496

WANTED—A CERTIFIED MIDWIF and NURSE (Indian or Eurasian) for Mombassa B. E. Africa. Apply in person to Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & Co., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, from 9 to 12 a.m. 9500

WANTED—For the I. A. Classes attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' High School at Cuttack. A LADY GRADUATE, on Rs. 150 a month, to teach Botany and Mathematics. The appointment will for the present be made on a temporary basis. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th of September, 1917. N. GUPTA. Offg. Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa. dated Ranchi, the 20th of August. 1917. 9478.

APPLICATIONS are invited for post of ASSISTANT INSPECTRESS of Schools—Provincial Educational Service—initial pay Rs. 200, Headquarters, Nagpore, from Indian ladies intimately acquainted with Marathi. Applications to be addressed to this office and to contain full information regarding age, caste or creed, educational and professional qualifications, and educational experience. Copies of testimonials to be submitted. ARTHUR MAYHEW, Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpore. Dated Nagpore, the 25th August, 1917. 9516

WANTED for a Commercial House in Calcutta SMART YOUNG PARSEES of good appearance and ability to occupy positions in Calcutta as MARKET MEN, OFFICE ASSISTANTS, &c. Men who have been engaged on routine work only and want routine work need not apply. Only applicants, who are willing to be trained to and to take an energetic interest in sales work and advertising and necessary clerical work in connection therewith need apply in own handwriting stating age, qualifications, previous experience, if any, and salary required to Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9512

WANTED

WANTED—LARGE BUSINESS PREMISES by an old established European firm, in or near Fort. Apply at once to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9519

AN ITALIAN DIPLOMATIST wishes to give upto date Academical Scientific training in Fine Arts. Also tuition in the Italian Language. Apply to Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9329

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—COTTON PRESS, comple with finisher and Ginning Factory of 50 to 60 Gins complete or machinery. See or write SHETH RAMLAL JEDEVPRATAB c/o Nrisinha Hindu Lodge Room No. 8, near Crawford Market, Bombay. 9503

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—5 tons MOTOR LORRY "BRITISH BERNA," slightly used and in perfect condition. Write to Box No. 113 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9469

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM FORE SHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

In voluntary liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders which was called for this day the 25th instant, has been ADJOURNED for want of quorum to THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at which time the same will reassemble in the Company's Registered Office at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI,
Liquidator.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1917. 9511

GARNETS FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for JAIPUR GARENTS—red, violet, deep red of different grades and of the approximate total weight of twelve hundred tolas, the property of E. G. Fulep, a hostile firm in liquidation. Goods can be inspected at the undersigned's office. Offers will be received by the undersigned up to 14th September, 1917.

P. S. MELLOR,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms.

Canada Building,
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 25th August, 1917. 9510

NOTICE.

B. B, & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

(AGENT'S OFFICE.)

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS for the purchase of CASTOR CAKE invited by the undersigned and which were made returnable on 3rd September 1917, are not now required.

No tender forms will therefore be issued.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

Bombay, 27th August, 1917. 9522

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30
THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT
Somerset Maughan's latest comedy:
"CAROLINE."
A recent great success in London.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday)
The great comedian Drama:
"TIGER'S CUB."
From the Garric Theatre, London.

THURSDAY NIGHT
Stanley Houghton's Lancashire Play:
"THE YOUNGER GENERATION"

FRIDAY NIGHT
W. J. Lock's charming play:
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

SATURDAY NIGHT
The great American Play:
"THE BOOMERANG"

SATURDAY AFTERNOON
FIRST MATINEE OF THE SEASON

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Boxes of from Rs. 15 to Rs. 45.
Booking at Rose & Co., from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., week days; Saturdays, till 1 p.m.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL.
"ASHES"
"A WIFE'S FOLLY"
"WHY, UNCLE"
and the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats, Re. 2.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
Pathe Presents
"THE DUNGEON OF DESPAIR"
A Thrilling 3 Act Drama.
OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.
MAX LINDER.
Over the Phone.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE Bombay's Picture Theatre Par Excellence. To-day at 6-30, 8-30, 10 p.m.

THIS WEEK A MAGNIFICENT BROADWAY STAR FEATURE

"Mr. Barnes of New York"

A comedy drama in 4 acts adapted from the well-known play and novel by Archibald Clavering Gunter.

PHOTOGRAPHED AND PRODUCED BY THE VITAGRAPH CO., LD.

"Mr. Barnes of New York." The book and the play by Archibald Clavering Gunter made a decided sensation when produced in the 80's and the photoplay has scored an even greater success because many scenes in the book which cannot be produced on the stage lend themselves admirably to Motion Picture Photography.

"Mr. Barnes of New York." The cast presented in this great story of a Vendetta is an ideal one headed by the famous screen artist.

Mr. Maurice Costello who in the star role of **Mr. Barnes of New York** sustains the reputation he has justly achieved as an International Photo-Drama Artist. In addition LUKE RANK IMPERSONATOR:—**PATHE'S GAZETTE.**

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. NIGHTLY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY. 5 P. M.
TO-NIGHT.
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
FEATURING PEARL WHITE.
A MILITARY PHOTOPLAY UNMASKING AMERICA'S SECRET FOES.
ALSO
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
"LUKE'S LOST LIBERTY"
Comic
"UNCOMMON INSECTS"
Scientific.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES.
The
GAIETY COMPANY
Presents the
SCARLET DANDIES
In their Successful
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Produced by CHAS. WEATHERLY
Pronounced as
A CAPITAL ENTERTAINMENT
From Start to Finish.
8 TALENTED ARTISTS 8
ALL NEW CHORUSES
UP-TO-DATE SONGS
SMART COSTUMES
ELEGANT DANCES
FULL OF FUN AND FROLIC.
A Combination of
MUSIC—MIRTH—MERRIMENT

THURDAY NEXT
MONSTER GALA NIGHT
WATCH FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.
The Operatic Event of 1917.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
THE BING BOYS ARE HERE
WEDNESDAY 29th
HIGH JINKS
THURSDAY 30th
THE WALTZ DREAM
FRIDAY 31st
THEODORE & CO.
SATURDAY 1ST.
THE MERRY WIDOW
SUNDAY 2ND
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE ANNOUNCED LATER.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1-30 p. m.
Patrons are informed that seats booked provisionally can only be kept for a few hours.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

KILLED.

The following casualties are announced:—

Second-Lieut P Adam, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H P Almon, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut G M Ayers, Field Artillery.
Captain A Balmforth, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G W. Beachcroft, Lancasters.
Captain R O Bell, Engineers.
Lieut W L Blackwood, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain J Bliss, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut H E Boag, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W G Bown, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F H Brown, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Brown, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut V C Browne, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut F G Causley, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut E Coleman, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut G H Copland, Liverpools.
Lieut S J Cottle, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W E Cuming, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut W L Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E B Davis, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F H Devereux, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C E M Dillon, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F R Dimond, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C N L Dunman, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut S S Fausset, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W C Field, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H G Frith, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Furniss, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut F T Gardiner, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut C J Gandy, Engineers.
Rev W D Geare, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut E Godfrey, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C H Harrison, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Harrison, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G H Jackson, Rifle Brigade.
Major A R C Jenks, Engineers.
Lieut H P M Jones, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut Hon A E G A Keppel, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut G C Logan, Black Watch.
Lieut F J J Long, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C N Lipp, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J W Lynch, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Martin, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain R J Menzies, Black Watch.
Lieut F A Newman, Trenchmortar Battery.
Lieut T C Nicholls Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P W C Northcroft, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A L Orme, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut M Owen, Welsh Regiment.
Captain W E Paul, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R K Pollin, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E C D Radcliffe, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H G Raphael, East Lancashires.
Captain R W C M Rodgers, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Rutledge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Sawer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L E Schloss, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut B Seymour, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut N Shoobert, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H Simmonds, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F J R Simpson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut O N Stewart, Field Artillery.
Lt-Col. A J B Sunderland, Devons.
Second-Lieut J L Sutherland, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J Taylor, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H S A Turner, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W E Wallace, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S C White, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G W Whiteman, Field Artillery
Lieut H H Wigley, Lancasters.
Major M H Wilkinson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S N. Willoughby, Field Artillery.
Lieut A W Wilson, Scots Guards.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut I G Bevers, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain T R Colyer-Fergusson, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut P Doherty, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G W Drake, West Yorkshires.
Lieut G J M Hardy, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut R A Hart, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R P Hepburn, Engineers.
Second-Lieut L H Hillman, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J D Howarth, North Lancashires.
Captain G H Justice, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H Kilvert, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut R C G G Leveson Gower, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut L Lloyd, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W J May, West Yorkshires.
Lieut R G O Napier, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut N H A Ready, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain R W Sheog, Medicals.
Lieut J S G White, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain R L Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut E T Acfield, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut R W Adams, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W Adams, Field Artillery.
Lieut J S Alexander, Seaforths.
Captain G G Allen, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut D N Allen, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain P Ambler, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut K T A Anderson, Middlesex.
Lieut M L Anderson, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R A Anderson, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R B Anderson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A K Andrew, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Andrews, Engineers.
Major G W Anson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A R Armitage, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut L V Atkinson, Field Artillery.
Captain F H Baker, Somersets.
Second-Lieut H B M Barker, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D M Barnes, Liverpools.
Lieut E C Barton, Worcesters.
Lt-Col. R Bastard, Lincolns.
Captain J Batson, Cheshires.
Captain C H Bayley, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut N D Bayley, Berkshires.
Lieut R K Bellingham, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut T W Berry, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Bidgway, Devons.
Second-Lieut W G Blackie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Bonnyman, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain A Boyd, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut P A Breen, Irish Rifles.
Major G R Briggs, Field Artillery.
Captain W N Briggs, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A Britton, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut B G Brown, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W Brown, Rifle Brigade.
Captain E C Bruce, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain G McI S Bruce, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut N A Buck, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G F Bullock, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut S T Burfield, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A M Cameron, Engineers.
Captain D F Campbell, Cameronians.
Lieut E A F Campbell, Field Artillery.
Captain A G Carpenter, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut C E Carr, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J A Casserley, Field Artillery.
Lieut G H L F M T Chamberlayne, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut G C Chatfield, Rifle Brigade.
Captain A E Clarke, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R V Clark, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J B Clements, Liverpools.
Major J Clough, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut C H Coates, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G Coe, Seaforths.
Captain J B B Cohen, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A D Cook, Seaforths.
Lieut P H Cox, Durhams.
Captain D D Craig, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E H F Crook, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Cunningham, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Daniel, Irish Rifles.
Captain W E David, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S E Day, Seaforths.
Lt-Col M F B Dennis, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut H F Dey, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A M Diamant, Field Artillery.
Lieut A G Diamond, Sherwoods.
Lieut A Dingwall, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E M Dodd, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J E Doyle, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut E M Drummond, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut F N Duckett, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut J R Dudin, Field Artillery.
Lieut A B Edwards, Field Artillery.
Captain D L Elder, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut H Etterley, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain E Evans, Medicals.
Second-Lieut M M Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F O Evison, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut T S Fishwick, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A W Fletcher, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T H Floyd, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut S W P Foster-Sutton, North Lancashires.
Lieut J A Francis, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H L C Francombe, South Lancashires.
Major D J Fraser, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Fraser, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A E Fry, Garrison Artillery.
Captain D M Fulljames, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C W Furmston, Welsh Regiment.
Captain Viscount Gage, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H J Gale, Engineers.
Lieut G L Gall, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J R Gall, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E G Garland, Leinsters.
Lieut W Goffey, Liverpools.
Lieut H J Goldspink, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J E Gray, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H G W Green, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Green, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W F Grierson, Liverpools.
Lt-Col. R V Gwynne, West Surreys.
Lt-Col. R Haig, Berkshires.
Captain R V Hall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F J Hammond, West Yorkshires.
Lieut C F V Hanson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H Hargreaves, Yorkshires.
Rev W G Harris, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut G B Harrison, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut E H Harrison, Engineers.
Captain W Harriss, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut P G Hepworth, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain R P Heywood, Liverpools.
Lieut J C Higginbotham, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Hodge, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F Holland, Sherwoods.
Captain G A Howson, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut W J Humphreys, South Wales Borderers.
Captain H J Hunt, Somersets.
Second-Lieut H W Hunter, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Igol, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut D A Innes, Seaforths.
Lt-Col S A Innes, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A C S Irwin, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H H Jackson, Liverpools.
Captain A L James, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M H Jeffares, Irish Rifles.
Lieut T Jenkins, Field Artillery.
Lt-Col. A C Johnston, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut S H Johnson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut B Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut D L Jones, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R R Jones, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut E G Kemp, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E Kendall, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G C Kindersley, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A T King, Engineers.
Lieut C King, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J M Kinghorn, Gordons.
Second-Lieut V C Knollys, Rifle Brigade.
Captain R G Lambert, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain H F D S Law, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut A Layfield, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A P Ledger, West Kents.
Second-Lieut D M W Leith, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E S Lennard, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut L J Lill, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut D Lovell, Machinegune Corps.
Second-Lieut D Lowe, Black Watch.
Captain R Lumsden, Gordons.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 11th Sud of Adhik Bhadrapad, 1978.
Mahomedan: 9th of Julkat, 1335.
Parsi: 22nd of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 10th of Elul, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 22 min. Sunset 7h. 4 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.

Home Rule lecture on "The Ideal of Education", Morarji Goculdass Hall, Cavel Street 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THURSDAY, Aug. 30.

Home Rule lecture, Morarji Goculdass Hall, Cavel Street, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Bombay Native General Library, Annual General Meeting, Khetwadi Main Road, 6-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "The Bing Boys are Here," at 9-30 p.m., Cinema at 5 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Caroline."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

KUMAR SHRI BHARATSINHJI, the second son of the Thakore Saheb of Maliya died on the 24th instant at Bhavnagar.

MODY.—At Chinoy Mansions, Colaba, suddenly, of heart-failure, Mr. Dinsha, eldest son of the late Sorabji Rustomji Mody and son-in-law of the late Edalji Ardeshir Davar. Deeply regretted. Funeral this morning at 8-0 a.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Rifles will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE D. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonney V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Rifles will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Under the auspices of the above Society there will be a lantern lecture by Prof. Louis Peltier on "Before the Deluge" at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow.

HOME RULE SERIES.

The 28th and 29th lectures of this Series will be delivered on Wednesday and Thursday the 29th and 30th instant at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, in Hindi by Swami Sabjadevji, the American Traveller on "the Ideal of Education." Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 31st instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. on that day and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 30th instant. Postings at the Town Suboffices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

MENDICANT ASSAULTED.

Sadashiv Bramhadev, a mendicant who had arrived from Nasik and was living in Vithoba's temple at Sion Road has complained to the Police that on Sunday night some eight men entered the temple and beat him with sticks. When he shouted the men ran away, but they did not take any of his belongings. It is not known what the object of the men was in assaulting the mendicant.

THE RADIANT CLUB.

An extraordinary general meeting of this club was held at Hirabag on Sunday the 26th when Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar was in the chair. It was resolved to open three more branches viz., literary, social and dramatic under the auspices of this club in addition to the existing branches of cricket and ambulance. It was also resolved to change the name to "Radiant Club" to suit the new changes. A committee consisting of Messrs. V. R. Sanzgiri, A. B. Kamat, P. A. Dhond, S. V. Shirgainkar and M. R. Laud was appointed to revise the rules and regulations.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. D. Govindarao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil Bellary, writes on 23—1—16. "My annual Life Reading has come out fairly correct"

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

JUDGE BY RESULTS

Read the remarkable testimonials from both medical men and the general public and see what Erectruss has done for those suffering from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility even after other remedies had failed. Erectruss is the outcome of years of study and research and Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia," on which it is based, is one of the wonders of medical science.

The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost: always handy, a sure and *natural* cure for these diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) a low price indeed for such a miracle-worker. Before you forget, just sit down and write for the Free Descriptive Booklet—it may mean New Life to you. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Dr. Bier's Erectruss

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

LATE MR GAMADIA'S CONTRACTS IN POOLS.

MERE RENUNCIATION OF CONTRACT IS NOT A DETERMINING FACTOR.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

Byramji Naoroji Gamadia and another ..... Appellants.

v.

The New Mofussil Co. Ltd. and another ..... Respondents.

This was an appeal against a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for the appellants.

Mr. T. J. Strangman and Mr. Binning appeared for the respondents.

The plaintiffs in the suit, out of which the appeal arose, were (1) the New Mofussil Co. Ltd. and (2) Herbert R. Greaves suing on behalf of himself and all other shareholders of the Company except those who were defendants. The defendants were shareholders of the plaintiff in which they also claimed to be directors. The plaintiff Company owned various cotton presses in the Mofussil and, to prevent competition, and, control rates, it entered into pool arrangements with other owners of presses. There were five such local pools working in certain sub-districts, and, the plaintiff Company was a member of one of them. Each of the local pools nominated one of its members as manager or custodian to represent its interests and all the five local pools combined to form a District Pool in which the plaintiff Company was the custodian. In that capacity the plaintiff Company collected the earnings of the local pools and distributed them among the local pools (after allowance made for working expenses) according to the shares fixed by the district pool agreements. The present dispute owed its origin to certain acts of one Naoroji Gamadia, the deceased father of defendants 1 and 5, who was a director of the plaintiff Company. In October 1912, such as described above, had been made for a period of five years. In October 1914, Naoroji purchased a press at Bhusaval, the previous owners of which had been members of the Bhusaval local pool, and himself became a member of the pool. Similarly in March 1915, he purchased another press at Rader, and became a member of the Fazapur local pool. He applied for and was allotted a share in the profits of these local pools. Later in 1915, a new press was opened at Savda within the limits of the Fazapur pool, and fresh agreements for a new period of five years were drawn up and approved by the owners of the presses concerned. The engagements were never executed, but it was admitted that the draft agreements were acted upon and were regarded by the various parties as binding upon them. Naoroji Gamadia died on the 21st July 1916, leaving a will under which his sons, defendants 1 and 5 were executors and beneficiaries These defendants had accepted the office as executors and were administering the estate On Naoroji's death the four directors of the plaintiff Co., left were the plaintiff. Greaves and defendants 1, 2 and 3. A certain want of harmony prevailed between these four gentlemen, the defendant 2 ranging himself on the side of defendant 1, while the defendant 3 supported Greaves. In that state of affairs a directors' meeting was held on 30th August 1916 when Greaves was absent from Bombay. The defendant 3 was present but being personally interested in the matter under discussion did not vote. The remaining two directors defendants 1 and 2 resolved that defendant 3 was disqualified as a director under article 96 of the articles of Association of the plaintiff Co. and that defendant 4 should be appointed in his place. Article 96 provided that a director vacated his office if he was concerned and participated in the profits of any contract with the Company. The suit was brought for a declaration that defendant 1 had vacated his office as a director of the plaintiff Company on the death of his father. The ground upon which this prayer was based was that his father Navroji vacated his office as Director by becoming a member of the Bhusaval local pool in as much as he thereupon became concerned in the profits of a contract with the plaintiff Company. That being so, it was urged that defendant 1 also vacated his office on Navroji's death since he became executor of an estate which was concerned in the profits of the contract with the plaintiff Company. The 1st defendant contended in reply that Navroji had by a letter of the 4th May, 1916, repudiated and renounced his contract with the pool and therefore the Contractual relation between him and them had determined. The next question in the suit was whether the 4th defendant, who was appointed a director at the meeting of the 30th August, 1916, was validly appointed a director of the plaintiff Company.

Mr. Justice Macleod held that the 1st defendant was disqualified from acting as a director and that the 4th defendant was not a validly appointed director, and from this decision these defendants had appealed.

After hearing arguments of the Counsel, their Lordships delivered judgments agreeing with Mr. Justice Macleod and dismissing the appeal with costs. Their Lordships held that it was plain on the law that the renunciation by Naoroji of his contract with the pool cannot amount to a determination of that Contract, without the acceptance of that renunciation by the other members of the pool. It followed therefore that Navroji and defendants 1, as his executor, were disqualified under Article 96 Defendant 4 was appointed a director at a meeting on the 30th August, 1916, where one of the directors present and who voted was defendant 1, who was disqualified. The appointment of defendant 4 was therefore invalid, and Section 86 of the Companies Act could afford no protection as, in their Lordships' opinion, that good faith which was a condition precedent, on the authorities, to the protection of that section was on the facts revealed in evidence wanting in the 1st defendant's acts as a director.

Solicitors for the appellants: Merwanji Kola and Co.

Solicitors for the Respondents: Payne and Co.

A JOINT FAMILY FIRM.

APPEAL NO. 18 OF 1917.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.*)

Ramvallabh Harmukhrai,—Appellants and original Plaintiff v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and others,—Respondents and original Defendants.

This was an appeal from the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten in a partition action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants.

The facts of the case briefly stated were these. The plaintiff and the first two defendants were brothers and members of a joint Hindu family which carried on a commercial or trading business at Bombay and at Ramgadh. The father of the plaintiff and the first and second defendants, one Khetsidas Harmukhrai managed this business in his life-time. Khetsidas Harmukhrai died in June 1896. After the father's death the family continued to carry on business under the firm or trade name of Khetsidas Harmukhrai. About December 1903 the firm entered into partnership in Bombay with one Gopinath in respect of cotton fly hemp and piece-goods. The plaintiff was a minor then and the family business was managed by his two adult brothers, the first and second defendants. The business of the firm during their father's life-time was of a very wide nature and embraced 42 commodities, but the business in cotton fly, hemp and piece goods was started by the two adult brothers after their father's death.

In April 1907 a large quantity of cotton fly and hemp had accumulated at the Bombay docks preparatory to shipment in the course of the next few days. Before these goods could be actually shipped a fire took place and the goods being under-insured the partnership suffered a heavy loss amounting to Rs. 4,23,813 of which the share of the family firm came to about Rs. 1,46,000. The piece goods business also resulted in a loss of about Rs. 11,677. As a result of these losses the partnership was dissolved in December 1907, but the family continued to do business till April 1910 when the business was closed and a family partition was arrived at in which the plaintiff was made to bear his share of the above losses. In the following year the plaintiff brought an action in effect to set aside this partition and to have a new partition made.

Before the suit came on for hearing the parties arrived at certain consent terms with the exception of two issues, the first of which was whether the plaintiff should be debited with one-third of the loss in (a) the cotton fly and hemp business and (b) the piece goods business. The second issue was a matter of account depending on the first issue being decided in the plaintiff's favour. The lower court decided the first issue against the plaintiff.

The plaintiff appealed.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. N. F. Taraporewalla appeared for the appellant. The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. J. B. Kanga for respondents one and two. Mr. C. H. Setalvad with Mr. D. F. Mulla for the third respondent.

HIS LORDSHIPS' JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the court said:—In a partition suit tried by Mr. Justice Marten two issues arose for consideration namely, whether the plaintiffs should be debited with the one-third share of the loss in the cotton fly and hemp business and in the piece goods business carried on in the name of Khetsidas Harmukhrai by his two adult brothers at a time when he was a minor The issues were decided against the plaintiff by the learned judge. The business was instituted by Harmukhrai, the father of the parties, who died in 1896, and during his life-time he carried on, on behalf of his family, business in a very large number of commodities and some of the business being of an outward speculative character, such as "satta" business in opium and cotton. His export business was confined to cotton exported for sale to China and to Europe, but he financed the general export business carried on by another firm, and the commodities in which he dealt, both within India and for export, amounted to forty-two and included various kinds of agricultural produce, such as juwari and jav and six different kinds of seeds.

The brothers of the plaintiff, after the death of their father, carried on the same business and among other commodities, they dealt in cotton fly and cotton waste and hemp all of which were exported to Europe, and in piecegoods they carried on a business in Bombay of the same nature as the business which had been transacted by their father in piece goods in Calcutta.

It is contended that the export business of cotton fly and cotton waste and hemp is not the business of the ancestral family firm for which the plaintiff, as a member of the coparcenery, can be made liable. The law is thus stated by Sir Mathew Sausse in Ramlal Thakurdas v. Lakhmichand Muniram 1 Bom. H. C. R. App. 71, in a passage which has frequently been referred to and acted upon by various courts in India for so many years. "In carrying on such a trade (i.e. an ancestral trade) infant members of the undivided family will be bound by all the acts of the manager or the adult members acting as managers, which are necessarily incident to and flowing out of the carrying on of that trade, whether it be singly or with a co-partner." The question before the court, therefore, is, what was the trade of the family? Is it to be treated as a trade in certain articles which were in fact dealt in by the father and a trade which can embrace no other article, or is to be treated as a trade which might embrace all articles and dealings "ejusdem generis," with those in which the father dealt?

TREATMENT OF FAMILY TRADE.

The learned judge of the lower court has held that it is necessary to decide the case to treat the family trade generally and not piece-meal, and he has attempted to define the family trade. He says "How, then, is the business to be described, I think the answer must be that only the most general terms can be used and that the business may be described in some such terms as these, viz. as being that of general merchants and financiers, including that of dealers in cotton, miscellaneous produce and other goods." We are of opinion that this is the correct way to deal with the question arising in the case. To deal with it from the point of view suggested by counsel for the appellant would lead to absurdities in many cases of a similar nature. For instance, if the business were a retail business, the learned counsel was obliged to contend that no article could be sold in the shop but articles of exactly the same nature as those which had been sold by the ancestor, although some of the articles might have gone entirely out of fashion, and some might have been superseded by new articles of a slightly different description.

Being of opinion that the learned judge has adopted the right test, the question remaining is a question of pure fact, which is, are the commodities dealt in, out of which loss arises, commodities which would be dealt in by dealers in cotton, miscellaneous produce and other goods? We think there can be only one answer to that question, and we do not feel that there is any difficulty arising even with regard to hemp. For hemp is one of the agricultural products of India, and is a product nearly as well-known for purposes of export as cotton. Cotton waste and cotton fly are distinguishable only by experts from cotton in its most general sense. As for piece-goods it is clear that piece-goods business was merely a continuation of business which had been done from the time of the ancestor Harmukhrai.

LOWER COURT'S DECISION UPHELD.

For these reasons we are of opinion that the learned judge has come to the right conclusion in deciding the case against the plaintiff. We affirm his decision with costs but we are of opinion that there was no necessity for the respondents, who appear by the same solicitors, to appear by different sets of counsel. Therefore, only one set of costs will be allowed to the respondents in appeal.

Solicitors for the appellants: Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.

Solicitors for the respondents: Soonderdas and Co.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BLINDED BY AN OPERATION.

EXTRAORDINARY SUIT FOR MISREPRESENTATION.

(*Before Justice Beaman*).

Haji Maula Bux Panaulla ..... Plaintiff.
Ahsanally Nazarally ..... Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff a Mahomedan, *kabab seller*, against the defendant, a restaurant keeper, claiming a sum of Rs. 5,000 as damages on account of the loss of society and services of his wife Idanbai, caused by the fraudulent misrepresentation of the defendant on account of which the plaintiff's wife became permanently blind.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan with Mr. N. B. Vibhakar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan with Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the defendant.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to the suit are as follows:—

On the 1st of September, 1914, the defendant took the plaintiff's wife to the Hakim's dispensary for examination of her left eye which was not in good condition. While at the Hakim's place the defendant without any authority from the plaintiff and without the wife's consent forcibly got her right eye operated upon by the Hakim. The operation was performed with a blunt pair of scissors *on the right eye* which was in perfectly good condition and in such an unskilful way, that Idanbai lost the sight of both of her eyes and became permanently blind. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had done this deliberately out of trade rivalry, he being a kabab-sellor of great repute, while the defendant also sold kababs in his restaurant There was a criminal prosecution against the Hakim in the Police Court and he was convicted and sentenced. There was also a suit in the High Court by Idanbai against the Hakim for damages and Mr. Justice Macleod awarded her Rs. 1,500 and costs.

Mr. Mirza raised a preliminary objection that, apart from the merits of the case, a Mahomedan husband was not entitled to claim damages for the loss of services of his wife, as under Mahomedan Law, a husband had no right to such services on the part of the wife.

Mr. Mehta in reply submitted that even if that were so, the argument was irrelevant because that state of things would not give right to a third party to deprive the husband of his wife's services, when the wife was willing to render them, otherwise no Mahomedan husband would be safe.

JUDGMENT.

After the evidence was heard, his Lordship delivered the following judgment.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship said that allowing that the suit was in time and the plaintiff had a cause of action, both points being somewhat doubtful, his Lordship was afraid the plaintiff had no case on the merits. He asked the Court to believe that the defendant conspired with a hakim to blind this unfortunate woman, the wife of the plaintiff so as to prevent her from making *kababs* superior to those which he sold himself. His Lordship could hardly believe that any man would conceive such a diabolical idea There was certainly nothing in the case to warrant his Lordship in concluding that such a conspiracy was formed This Hakim who was afterwards prosecuted, undoubtedly had a tremendous reputation among the ignorant, and it was quite possible that the defendant did suggest to the plaintiff that his wife might be benefitted by the *hakim's* treatment. It was common ground that the defendant was on extremely good, not to say affectionate terms with the plaintiff and his wife upto the morning when he accompanied Idanbai (the plaintiff's wife) to the *hakim's* dispensary. There was little or no evidence of conspiracy and the only misrepresentation complained of was that the defendant suggested that Idanbai should go to consult the *hakim*, but that no treatment would be permitted until the husband had again been consulted. In spite of which, when they got there, the *hakim* operated as he called it on the right eye with a blunt pair of scissors and permanently spoiled the vision of her only sound eye. His Lordship did not believe that a representation of the kind was made and dared to say that the unfortunate plaintiff was as sanguine as the rest, of the superior powers of this foreign *hakim*. People in this country as they all knew, were still disposed to believe that their own vaids and medicine men were much cleverer in the treatment of disease and even in the most skilful surgical operations, than the best orthodox professional talent. That was why tragedies of this kind and it was a very sad tragedy, occurred. His Lordship's sympathies were with the plaintiff and his wife, but the real offender was, of course, the *hakim* who was not a party to the suit. The plaintiff's suit must be dismissed with all costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Purmanand and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

PATHAN WATCHMEN CHARGED WITH CAUSING HURT.

FOUR CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. B. N. Athavle, disposed of the case in which Inspector Holmes charged Hazratullakhan and eight other Pathans, watchmen doing duty at different shops, near the Jakeria Masjid, with rioting and causing grievous hurt to one Abdul Gafar and others. Mr. D. C. Billimoria appeared for Abdul Gafar and others, while Mr. R. S. Pandit defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that about 4 p.m. on the 14th July the first accused and one Mahomeddin were served with a summons on a charge of assault preferred against them by Khanbibi, wife of Abdul Gafar. The summons was served at 4 p.m. and at 7 p.m. Abdul Gafar, his son Shahbudin, and one Sultan Amir were near the mosque, about to break their fast, when it was further alleged the first accused asked the other accused and his assistants to assault the three men. A fight ensued in which the three men and two others received injuries and were removed to hospital in an unconscious condition, where they remained for a number of days. Mahomeddin, who belonged to the party of the accused, also received serious injuries, to which he succumbed four days after.

The defence was that the first and second accused remonstrated with Abdul Gafar and his son for harbouring a woman who was carrying on an intrigue with Sultan Amir. The accused further alleged that Abdul Gafar, Shahbudin and Sultan Amir, coming to know that the first accused and his friends were in the mosque, offering prayers, went there and began to abuse the first accused, Mahomeddin thereupon interfered, and Abdul Gafar and the other two persons fell upon him, and a free fight ensued.

The Magistrate altered the charge of rioting to one of causing hurt with a dangerous weapon. He convicted four of the accused, and discharged the others. He sentenced the first, accused to a fine of Rs. 50, and the second, third and eighth accused to a fine of Rs. 30 each.

DISOBEYING LEGAL ORDER.

MOTOR DRIVER FINED.

Before the Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum, Anant Keshav Kamat a motor car driver was charged with disobeying legal orders.

The prosecution was that on Sunday night at about 8-45 the accused was driving motor car No. 4500 belonging to his employer Mangesh Balkrishna from the direction of Napean Sea Road towards Kemp and Co.'s office along the Gowalia Tank Road, when the car came into contact with the fencing put round an excavation on the road, and knocked down the lantern and demolished the fence. The car was then swerved to the right to avoid falling into the hole and struck the left leg of Police Constable 1639E, the latter receiving a slight abrasion. The accused stated it was raining at the time and did not see the policeman. He was fined Rs. 7.

RACING IN POONA.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 27.

Poona, 6th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 1st September, 1917.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Spencer.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Lady Muriel.
Aga Coochick Shah's Matchless Maud.
Aga Coochick Shah's Benfield Grove.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Margreen.
Mr. D. B. Captain's Sugar Loaf.
Mr. A. Hopes Kim Third.
Mr. J. Stewart's Anthracite.
Messrs. Hasting's and Guthrie's Thunder.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Triple Alliance.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's Joyous Gard.
Mr. Heath's Orloff.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Yuan.
H. H. the Jam Saheb's Brownie.
H. H. the Jam Saheb's Sun Umbrella.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Lebanon.
Miss H. F. Petit's Screamer.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's King's Head.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Gravelotte.
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole's Comical Corner.
Mr. W. S. Clarke's Penny Pie.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's Dorian.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Vidi.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Philanthropist.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Kineale.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Bunty.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Premier.
Aga Coochick Shah's Matchless Maud.
Aga Coochick Shah's Binfield Grove.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Vanity Box.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's M. Dame.
Mr. Albert's Romanesque.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Tripline Alliance.
Mrs. Hasting's and Guthrie's All Silk.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's Weyhill.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' Fire Finch.
Mr. J. S. Love's Verres.
H. H. the Jam Saheb's Sun Umbrella.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's Lavenir.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's King's Head.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Dress.
Mr. W. S. Clarke's Penny Pie.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's Hoppner.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Waynflete and Black Kite.
The Chief of Bhaisal's Black Walnut.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone.

THE TIGERS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. S. S. Oomer's Nawabzada.
Mr. Downe's Bluey Lee (late Abdul).
Mr. Hammond's Durban.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Ace of Hearts and Ace of Royals.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tammoos.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Najdi.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee Begmahomed's B.A.H.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Peacemaker.
Mr. J. S. Stewart's Arrow.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Investment.
Capt. V. E. Holland's Bahlool.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Zaki Pasha.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Capt. J. M. Bernard's Iron Chest.
Mr. Ibrahim Gazee's Advance, 13-3.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's Kaiumers.
Mr. Pitt's Welcome.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Malayeb.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valjee Moosajee's Gazal.
Mr. Hammond's Sectian 13-1.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Mooltan.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Eldorado.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Black Hussar.
Mr. Tawfik Esmail's Ajmer.
Messrs M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Tajilmulook and Solar Star.
Mr. Heath's Ajax Makbul.
Mr. Nasim Salehe's Black Ivory.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Sawdry, 13-3½.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Excelsior.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Angler 13-3½.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Short Skirt and Vardar.
Mr. J. Tejpal's Adlaide 2nd.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Begmahomed's Airman.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Mossy.
Mr. Downe's Athlete.
Mr. Pitt's Haven of Rest.
Mr. Frank's Rueful.
Messrs. Hasting's and Guthrie's Acquatint.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Megale.
Aga Coochick Shah's Partial Eclipse.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' St. Guthlac.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's North.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Villeroy.
Capt. Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's Kit Grey.

THE ASSAY PLATE.—Distatce about 5 furlongs.

Mr. F. A Tarrant's Birthday Clothes and Candescure.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Dyna.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Bright Bird.
Mr. Albert's Matchless.
Mr. Downe's Duet.
Mr. Downe's Billy Bawn.
Mr. J. Murphy's Dollet.
Mr. A. Hope's Hunyadi.
Mr. Pitt's Haven of Rest.
Mr. Pitt's Servian.
Mr. Pitt's Mintspear.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Acquatint and Andoversford.
Mr. Frank's Rollicose, Richard and Rueful.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's Rochambole.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Fine Trout and Decorum.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Spearwood.
H. H. the Jam Saheb's Landslip and Torsen.
Capt. V. E. Holland's Gladiator.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's Arles.
Capt. Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's Kit Grey Leg.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's Drill Mistress.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Przemsyl.

THEFT BY HOSPITAL COOKS.

FINED RS. 150 EACH.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged J. Fernandes and A. Pinto with stealing provisions worth Rs. 50 from the Colaba War Hospital. Mr. N. Saher defended accused No. 1 and Mr. P. Godinho No. 2. The accused were employed in the hospital as cooks and they pleaded guilty to the charge. The accused were fined Rs. 150 each or in default sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two deaths from plague yesterday Byculla and Maratha Hospital reporting one death each. There were two attacks from small pox and the total number of deaths from all causes was 84 as against 60 of the corresponding day of last year and 66 of 1915.

(Continued from Column 6.)

people to do; it would be a hard thing on them. If the Municipality was strong enough they could take up the scheme themselves. He supported the proposition, but he thought it would be difficult to force it upon the residents of Mahim, as two-thirds majority was required to bring the Act into operation.

After Mr. Mody had briefly replied, the proposition was adopted by the Corporation.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAHIM.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

QUESTION SHELVED FOR FOUR YEARS.

RESOLUTION TO EXPEDITE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. H. P. Mody, to request the Commissioner to expedite his report upon the question of the application of the Town Planning Act to Mahim.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved:

"That in view of the piece-meal development of Mahim that is taking place at present, and the fact that important proposals are often hung up in the absence of a definite policy, it is necessary that the question of the application of the Town Planning Act to Mahim should be settled once for all, and that the Commissioner be requested, therefore, to expedite his report upon the question."

Mr. Mody said the Town Planning Act seemed to be one of those Acts which after being placed on the Statute Book never got going. He asked if it was going to be applied at all? Mr. Cadell made very comprehensive suggestions in 1913 about the development of Mahim but his proposals had been shelved for the last four years on the ground of financial stringency. But this question of financial stringency ought not to weigh with them, for the development of Mahim was a question which now no longer brooked delay. The condition of Mahim was very bad and the roads there looked more like cattle tracks than anything else.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Dr. M. C. Javle hoped the Commissioner, whilst making a report in the matter, would take into consideration the fact that the Town Planning Act had proved a failure in Salsette. It was a novel piece of legislation in India, and the application of it to Salsette, for which it was primarily intended, had proved a total failure. The objections raised to it there proved that.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said Dr. Javle had prejudged the case. The Improvement Trust had committed itself to a development of Mahim but it had by passing certain resolutions nullified the effect of it. But whether the development was taken up by the Improvement Trust or the Corporation, the matter urgently needed being taken up. The delay had been due to the fact that the Commissioner had not yet sent in his report in the matter. If the report was before them, the Corporation could decide whether the Town Planning Act should be applied to Mahim, or whether, in case that was not practicable, they should carry out the necessary improvements there.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, supporting the proposition, said the Corporation must know the merits of the question. If they had the Commissioner's report before them they could know whether it would be well to apply the Act to Mahim. If it was found that it could not be applied, they might proceed with the matter in another way.

MAHIM'S PECULIAR CONDITIONS.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Mahim was labouring under peculiar circumstances. The Commissioner had been bringing forward scheme piecemeal, and the Corporation had sanctioned them piecemeal by widening a road here and there. Mr. R. R. Cadell had told them that the matter was one of such extreme difficulty that it was almost impossible to report on the matter. Since then two roads had been widened The Corporation must know now whether the Townplanning Act could be applied to Mahim, and the most important thing was one of finance, that was to say who was going to pay. They must know that town planning was not confiscation and if there was confiscation it was under the present scheme of the Executive Engineer. It would be the landlords who would be benefitted by the application of the Act. The Corporation had no official information whether the Town planning Act should be applied or not. He supported the resolution.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the report was asked for to enable the Corporation to make up their minds. Even if the Commissioner said that the Town planning Act should be applied the Corporation could come to its own conclusion. One of the objects which weighed with the Corporation was that the roads at Mahim formed to some extent the channels of main communication with the western part of the Island. He hoped the Corporation would come to a decision on the point.

Dr. DeMonte said he did not know where Dr. Javle got his information about the failure of the Town planning Act in Salsette. There were two town planning schemes in Bandra one of which had already been passed by the Bandra Municipality and was taken up by their officer. There was another scheme also which had been passed by the Government which the Bandra Municipality was now considering.

Dr. Javle: No objections have been made to these schemes?

Dr. Demonte: There may have been.

Dr. Javle: Then say so.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said it would be better to hand over the whole thing to the Improvement Trust as that would be better for the Corporation. He objected to force it on the landlords. What were poor

(Continued in Column 5.)

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NOTICE.

ABOUT THE EMPTY BOTTLES OF BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE.

IT has come to our knowledge that some Traders and Manufacturers of medicines use for their purpose empty bottles of the BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE which bear the words "BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE" blown thereon, and which have been REGISTERED long since throughout the world.

The public are warned against the using our such bottles; otherwise they will render themselves liable for actions, both Civil and Criminal, against them for infringing our Trade-mark.

CAWASHAW H. L. BATLIWALLA,
Managing Director,
For Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ltd
Warli, Bombay, No. 18.
23rd Aug., 1917. 9472

FUNERAL SERVICE.

A FUNERAL SERVICE will be held by Lodge "Beaman," Scottish Constitution, in memory of the late Mr. FRAMJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY at FREEMASONS' HALL on FRIDAY, 31st August, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon'ble Justice Sir Frank Beaman will deliver the Funeral Oration. The Service will be open to Master Masons of recognised Constitutions. 9517

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A YOUNG MAN".—We do not think any good purpose would be served at present by the publication of your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 28, 1917.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Bombay have just issued a Resolution reviewing the reports from the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions on the administration of local boards in the Presidency during the year 1915-16. The Resolution is a long-winded one and, as usual, makes very dismal reading and is permeated throughout with a spirit of patronising attitudinarianism that makes it difficult to read it with any degree of patience. Apart from the general consideration of the right of the people to manage their local affairs, bearing in mind the oft-repeated solicitude of Government of Bombay for a substantial development of local self-government in the Presidency, the statements in the Resolution that "although the year's work presents no feature of special importance, the general administration of the local boards was, on the whole, satisfactory" and that "the non-official members have taken a fair amount of interest in the working of their respective boards" must leave the reader of the Resolution,—who finds from the statements appended to the Resolution that during the year under review there was not a single District or Taluka Board which had an elected majority and that there were only four Taluka Boards which had elected non-official chairmen,—somewhat cold. Since March 1916, some reforms have, indeed, been introduced as far as the constitution of the District Boards is concerned. But these reforms, long overdue, have been more in the nature of crumbs than anything else. Thus, the Government have increased the proportion of elective members in sixteen out of the nineteen District Boards in the Presidency proper by reducing the number of nominated members to one-half the number of members to be elected, though the introduction of the revised constitution is not to take effect in two of these Boards until November next and in the case of three other Boards, until sometime next year.

In accordance with one of the recommendations of the Local Self-Government Committee, Government also proposed, in May last year, to appoint, "as an experiment," non-officials as presidents of District Boards in some of the districts in the Presidency. Five District Boards, the Resolution states, have so far been selected for the trial of the experiment. But it is a noteworthy comment on the manner in which liberalising measures are qualified in the process of execution that this reform, despite the fact that it does not go far enough and is described as an "experiment," is hedged round by conditions the observance of which must have the inevitable effect of retarding the growth of a real local self-government. Thus Government have rightly held that, where non-official presidents are appointed, the present arrangement under which the accounts and clerical work of the District Boards is performed by the Collector's establishment cannot be allowed to continue, but that each Board, to which such an appointment is made, should have a self-contained office under a competent head or chief officer; and they have, for that purpose, agreed to grant an annual subsidy. But they have attached to it certain conditions, one of which is hardly calculated to secure the end in view. The condition is that the chief officer "should be a Government servant selected by the Commissioner, being of the grade of a mamlatdar or qualified for appointment to a mamlat," which means that, in actual practice, he will be, not the servant but more the master of the District Board concerned and the inevitable effect of the working of this system will be to reproduce all the deplorable evils associated with the thrusting on the City Municipalities of Civilians as executive officers.

The fact is all such piecemeal and ill-conceived and so-called reforms will not do. The public, whose patience has been tried for an unduly long period of three decades, cannot accept the shadow for the reality of local self-government. And that reality is the practical acceptance of the principle that *all* local self-governing institutions in the Presidency must, as a rule, be wholly elected and enjoy the right of having elected non-official chairmen. Government have deputed a special officer,—it would have been a more advisable course to have associated a non-official with him in the work,—"not only to deal with the various recommendations contained in the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the extension of the principle of local self-government in regard to local boards, but also to examine the whole system of local self-government as it obtains at present in this Presidency, and to suggest possible reforms." Whatever the recommendations of the special officer, it must be clearly understood that no reforms which do not embody the immediate and practical acceptance of the principle enunciated above, will be regarded by the public as satisfactory.

A GERMAN CENSORED ARTICLE.

Instructive light is thrown on the internal situation now developing in Germany by Herr Harden's article in the "Zukunft" in mail week and especially by the suppression of the article for its scathing criticism of all the recent proceedings of the German Government and particularly of the Foreign Office. Reviewing the efforts to make capital out of the Russian Revolution, Herr Harden opines that, while Germany might possibly have imitated the methods by which Fredrick the Great ended the Seven Years' War after the death of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia, any such attempt would have necessitated prompt action and complete concession. On the other hand what the German politicians did was to administer "the Swiss pill" which merely reminded foreign countries of Herr Zimmermann's proposals to Mexico. Then follows an illuminating comment on "the Swiss pill":

We are not permitted to doubt the truth of the highly semi-official statement of the "North-German Gazette" that no tasty separate peace was secretly offered to the Russians, and that "Herr Hoffmann's action was due to private initiative." (Was the private initiative Herr Hoffmann's?) So the rumours about wireless messages from an Army leader are not true; Herr Hoffmann has represented Germany's peace conditions as he himself conceives them (and therefore lost his seat in the Berne Council and the control of Switzerland's international business); the Grimm peril did not come from the black kitchen of Carranzism. Very well. But now follows a bad sentence. "The Paris utterances," says the "North-German Gazette," "can only have the object of diverting from such efforts, by terrorism, neutral personages, who, for motives of humanity, are working for the conclusion of the war." A hundred times we have read that France is worn out from loss of blood and is itching for peace; now France is accused of frightening neutrals away from the work of mediation. . . .

Herr Harden then proceeds to a piercing exposure of Bethmann Hollweg's humanitarian pose.

Herr von Bethmann is like neither Buddha nor a preacher in the mountains. He who hopes for his world to be saved by heavy guns, poisoned gas, mines, flame-throwers, submarines, and air-bombs must do without a reputation for sublime humanity. Every child understands that. Are impartial neutrals, then, to learn to dream with their eyes open that in the pure scales of the North Germans gentle humanity weighs heavier than the rattling armour of power? The neutrals will never learn it. The sentence which I have quoted tells them only that Germany's longing for peace is stronger than the longing of France. A writer or a speaker, although speaking only for himself, would be punished for such a hint. Is it to be permitted to our rulers, for whose words the nation is made responsible? Are they allowed, by slandering an enemy who is not yet ready to conclude peace, and by insisting all too loudly upon their deep belief in the nearness of peace, to nourish the mad, but damaging, belief that Germany is more weary than the league of her enemies

"Must we not at last demand" Herr Harden asks, "that our rulers shall learn, and apply properly, the principles of psychology and accoustics? Must we not demand that, before they choose new weapons, they shall think out to the end every possible effect, not only the effect which is desired by the commander in the field?" What then is the line of action that Germany must adopt? The choice is clear between a miracle that is impossible, namely, the crushing defeat of Germany's enemies without and a miracle that is possible, namely the defeat of the enemies within:

Russia is an Islam whose fighting strength cannot be measured to-day, and perhaps not to-morrow. America is the home of fresh hope. We should not hear the groan that it is impossible to do anything against the German Empire of Hell, until Russia had proved a complete disappointment, and until America had staked in vain her men, her industry, and her abundance of money. He who waits for miracles paralyses his own will. And only a miracle could give us peace quickly—a miracle which crushes our enemies, or a miracle which wedds Germany's actions with the majority of the world. Only the second miracle can be performed by human forces.

The second miracle is possible and must be performed because the aims for which the Allies are fighting against Germany embody the aspirations of humanity. "The aim of the peoples that are our enemies" says Herr Harden, is—democracy; the right of every race that is ripe for independent existence to decide its own lot; honest, and not merely pretended, reduction of the burden of armaments; a system of arbitration to which all who are suspect of guilty responsibility, whether great or small, for the outbreak of war must submit, and the accomplishment of whose judgments all States admitted to the league of civilized peoples would have to guarantee; a state of things which would arm the law against the arrogance of violence, which would threaten with death those who risked an attack, which would remove from the will of a mortal man and put upon the community of peoples the decision between peace and war, and which would hedge in the sovereignty of all Empires by the admission of an international right of control about as narrowly as the Socialism already recognized by the State has hedged in the sovereign rights of the individual.

The choice before Germany, in short, is either to see "the great signs of the times illuminating this aim from above,"—and hence attain peace to-morrow," since agreement about every other point would easily be possible,—or to regard "a state of things for which milliards of men are yearning" as a disgrace and, therefore to "go on fighting until one group is victorious and the other sinks into impotence":

That is the reality, as it appears to the eyes of the fearless student, when the phrases used in both camps have been removed. He who wants to paint the face of reality because he cannot bear to look upon it must go down into the darkness. Only the people's will can be responsible, but before it makes its choice the spirit of statesmanship must illumisate its paths.

CIRCULATION OF PAPER CURRENCY.

In a recent issue we serveyed the progress of our paper currency since 1st April last till the end of June. On that date, the note circulation had reached 93.28 crores. Against this the metallic currency in silver and gold held in this country was 26.27 crore rupees of which that in silver was 19.67 crores; while the amount of bullion in course of coinage at the mints was 0.63 crore. The gold held in India was 4.80 crores. As to securities held, these were 9.99 crores in India and 51.17 crores in England. Since June 30th, the expansion of paper currency has greatly improved. The following comparative statement will clearly show the position upto August 15th:—

	In Crore Rs. 15th July.	15th Aug.
Notes in Circulation:		
In Reserve Treasuries	4.47	8.13
Elsewhere	91.03	93.42
	95.51	101.55
Silver in India	22.62	27.09
Gold in India	7.24	10.04
Bullion under coinage	0.19	0.38
Gold in England	4.42	2.55
Silver in England	.....	.....
Securities in India	9.99	9.99
Gold Securities in England.	51.47	51.48

It will be noticed that during the four weeks ending August 15th the circulation of notes was more by 6.04 crores than what it was a month before. Further that the amount of the gold securities held in England has remained stationary, save an increase of a lakh which is negligible. But against the increase of 6.04 crores there is the amount of increase, *per contra*, in the metallic currency *in India*; namely, of 4.47 crores in silver and of 2.80 crores in gold; and a slight increase of silver coinage. The gold held in England was reduced by 1.87 crores. Practically, it may be said, that the gold in India increased nearly one crore *net*. So that the metallic currency in four weeks has improved to the extent of nearly 5½ crores. Whether further homeopathic doles of gold will be added to the present stock remains to be seen. It all depends on Japan giving us more gold sovereigns. As to the silver coins it is no wonder that the addition has caused considerable ease in the monetary market. The cash balances at the Bank of Bombay are dropsical. Perhaps a month hence the new rupees will travel to the producing markets for the purchase of corn, and, later on, for cotton and other produce. Judging from the reports hitherto published by the Simla weather prophet, it appears that the rainfall generally has been good. Here and there, there is a slight defect. But we are now nearing September the rains of which are the certain index of the character of the monsoon of this year. Meanwhile, who can say how much of the additional rupees poured by the Mints into the State [illegible] during the last four weeks [illegible] gone to be hoarded, seeing that bullion has mounted to 45 pence per oz.? That means that the bullion value is equivalent to 18 pence. Those who hoard new rupees will find it profitable to melt them as the price of silver mounts upward still. There is nothing to prevent its reaching 50 pence, albeit with some bearish fluctuations in the interval. To-day there is a profit of twopence per oz. to those who are large holders of rupees. And they will be fortunate to earn fourpence if silver comes to be quoted later on at 20 pence per rupee. The State will have to buy its silver dear and in the bargain be deprived of the profits which formerly ued to go to the gold standard reserve, when the rupee was below sixteen pence. We suppose our currency doctors must be scratching their heads now as to the kind of prescription they must now recommend to the Government of India in order to prevent this new tide of bullion threatening them. With the exchangeable value of the rupee at 20 pence, the prospects of Bimetallism will again brighten. Whether it will be able to resume its former ascendency remains to be seen.

Notes of the Day.

The Gilbertian Chancellor.

Dr. Michaelis does not seem to possess a great gift of statesmanship. Perhaps, this is not expected of him by those who have placed him in power. Possibly he is only expected to be a good bureaucrat and to postpone the evil day of complete concession to popular demands as long as possible. In that view he is perhaps, making the best he can of a bad job. The renewed demand for real parliamentary control, provoked by the blunder of telling the Reichstag Committee that the Government had not accepted the peace resolution, had to be met with some sort of concession, so Dr. Michaelis proposes to conciliate public sentiment by the appointment of a "free commission." What this Commission is to do and what will be its powers and authority is not clear. But the determination to keep the Reichstag out of any scheme for the control or guidance of imperial policy is evidenced by the Chancellor's announcement that, while the Commission is to consist of seven members of the Reichstag and seven members of the Federal Council, its members must not be regarded as members of either house. This Gilbertian subterfuge has not gone down with the majority of the members of the Reichstag, who have openly and somewhat superfluously declared that they regard the parliamentarisation of the Reichstag as quite a different thing from the proposed commission. We shall be surprised if the worthy Chancellor does not have to go back to headquarters for further instructions.

The Moral of Mesopotamia.

In the course of its observations on the Mesopotamia Muddle, the "Investor's Review" writes appreciatingly about Lord Hardinge as follows:—

"Like a pack of beagles pursuing a false scent it (the Press) noisely hounds away after the least guilty, and strives to make scapegoats of irresponsible political figureheads or transitory office-holders and lets the real culprits go unmolested. Its wrong-headed raging is well illustrated in the treatment meted out by it to Lord Hardinge. All that he did for India, his sympathetic attitude towards its peoples, his exertions directed to the enlargement of their share and influence in India's Government, and the other proofs he gave when Governor-General there of a liberal and enlightened mind are clean forgotten or ignored, and he is girded at as if he were the prime criminal in the Mesopotamia bungle. He was really nothing of the sort, and in one sense neither were any of the other men most persistently subjected to abuse. The failure in Mesopotamia lay more in the inherent flabbiness of the Anglo-Indian bureaucratic system of government than in the misdeeds or proved incompetence of any individual. . . . If we make allowance for the defective character of the elements making up the supreme Government of India, and take into account India's always restricted means, as well as her many pre-occupations on her frontier and in other directions alluded to by Lord Hardinge, the conclusion we shall be driven towards is that none of the men who contributed to the failure in Mesopotamia deserve to be court-martialled and shot by way of encouragement to the rest. They but betrayed the cramping influence of chronic hardupness on commonplace minds. What ought to be insisted upon is a renovation of the present system of Government, and an extension of the share of natives of India therein. Let the Indian peoples, therefore, press their points of view, and avoid being drawn into a street mob scrimmage of ignorant Press men, whose only capacity often seems to be to throw missiles in indiscriminate profusion at those they are called upon for the moment to hound down. Has a twelve month elapsed yet since the Harmsworth raw sheets were yelling "Balfour must go" with reference to that gentleman's acceptance of the Foreign Office in Mr. George's Cabinet? Not much more, and look at the same Press on the same man to-day."

This is extremely well said.

A New Summer Capital.

The Mesopotamia Report has placed "Olympus in the Dock",—but apparently without disturbing the equanimity of the gods in the bureaucratic pantheon. The Government of Behar, for instance, have not waited for the echo of the protest against the exodus to the hills to die out, but have already begun making preparation for securing a summer capital for the province. As the province does not boast of a hill-station that would satisfy the luxurious demands of the Behar bureaucracy, a special hill-station to their hearts' desire is to be established. Thus it is reported that the Viceroy himself will pay a visit next cold weather to Netar Hat, the place selected for the future summer capital and that to enable the Viceroy to do so a *pucca* road from Ranchi is under construction. It has taken three years of war economy for the Behar Government to realise that Ranchi, the present summer capital, is not suited for the purpose. We trust Mr. Montagu will have the good sense to put his foot down on this senseless extravagance

Bengal Home Industries.

The first report on the progress of the Bengal Home Industries Association was adopted at a general meeting recently held in Calcutta under the presidency of Sir R. N. Mookerjee. The report shows that a good deal of substantial spade work has been done during the few months that the Association has been in existence. The object of the committee of the Association has been to commence work by instituting a complete survey of industries of the province, and, though for this purpose, immediate steps were taken to form committees in every district, this was found to be not a simple matter. For it has been attended with considerable difficulties and the statement published by the Association shows that committees have yet to be formed in twelve districts of the province. The Committee of the Association rightly recognise that the movement is one which must depend for its success largely on the extent of interest taken in it and that it is impossible for a central committee in Calcutta to see to the details of enquiries and the like in the other district.

Promising Results.

The first few months of the Associations' work in the mofussil have not, however, been without some promising results. During the first month, for instance, at the central depot in Calcutta, the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 2,900 and were derived mainly from the sale of articles of [illegible] all value. Considerable orders again[illegible] still on hand and inquiries have been [illegible] are coming from all parts of India and even recei[illegible] from America. That a good future lies before the home industries of Bengal, if they are properly organised, may be gathered fro[illegible] the fact that, as a result of the Associ[illegible]tion, the demand for the products of these industries has, even during this brief period, outstripped the supp[illegible] defective arrangements that are available under the prevailing

[illegible]onal Official and Per[illegible]

Dr. Taraporwalla, Bar-at-Law, Head master of the Hindu High School, Benares, [illegible] shortly to Calcutta as Calcutta University lecturer on Philology. His relations with the students were cordial and sympathetic.

The Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu leaves Calcutta for England to-morrow by the Punjab Mail. It is understood he will return to India with Mr. Montagu.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN SUCCESS.

CAPTURE OF MONTE SANTO.

ITS IMMENSE STRATEGIC VALUE.

AUSTRIAN CASUALTIES NUMBER 70,000.

600 OFFICERS, 23,000, MEN AND 75 GUNS CAPTURED.

TWELFTH AUSTRIAN DIVISION ANNIHILATED.

GRUESOME NARRATIVE OF BATTLEFIELD OF SELO—A BLOODY MASSACRE IN TOWN.

END OF ITS LEGENDARY SANCTITY.

ENEMY TWELFTH DIVISION ANNIHILATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 27.

An Italian semi-official statement says:—The Austrians considered the Monte Santo network of trenches, tunnels and caverns to be impregnable. The fall is morally very important owing to the legendary sanctity of Monte Santo. The Twelfth Division, proclaimed by the High Command as the Division of Iron, has been practically annihilated

AUSTRIAN CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AT 70,000.

FURTHER TRENCHES EAST OF MONTE SANTO CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
UDINE, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 27.

It is estimated that the Austrian casualties number at least 70,000. The capture of Monte Santo removes the constant menace to Gorizia.

Further trenches on the eastern slope of Monte Santo with considerable prisoners and booty have been captured.

VIOLENT ITALIAN OFFENSIVE ON ISONZO.

WITH 650,000 TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 27.

The Austrians admit that very violent attacks are continuing and say that the Italians on the Isonzo number 650,000.

ITALIAN ADVANCE NORTH OF GORIZIA.

600 OFFICERS 23,000 MEN AND 75 GUNS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 27.

An Italian official announcement summarises the action north of Gorizia from the 19th instant as follows:—The Second Army threw fourteen bridges across the Isonzo, crossed the river and attacked the Bainsizza Plateau directing themselves towards the Jelenik-Vrh front. They broke through three lines eventually capturing Monte Santo and are now advancing on the eastern border of Bainsizza and pursuing the enemy.

Our captures now total 600 officers, 23,000 men, 75 guns, many horses, one aeroplane and other booty.

GRUESOME NARATIVE OF BATTLEFIELD AT SELO.

A BLOODY MASSACRE WITHIN THE TOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

Correspondents give gruesome accounts of the visit to the battlefield at Selo, where the Italians cut a very deep slice into the heart of the Austrian resistance.

Mr. Percival Gibbon telegraphs:—"Italy is not playing at the war. She is paying the price of her victories, and the currency with which she pays lies under the relentless sun swollen hideously and awaiting burial."

HEAPS OF GREY CORPSES.

But within Selo itself there was a bloody massacre, and the air is poisoned with the stench of heaps of dull grey corpses of Austrians, slaughtered by Italian bombers. The Italians had to face a veritable maze of machine-gun positions, which would have been impregnable without a preparatory bombardment.

The British guns alone fired fifteen thousand shells on the first day. The booty taken at Selo is incalculable. It includes numerous howitzers, and the Austrian Brigade Headquarters underground and fitted up with every luxury.

FALL OF MONT SAN GABRIELE ENSURED.

WAY OPEN TO CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 27.

M. Marcel Hutin declares that the fall of Mont San Gabriele is ensured and that the way is open to considerable advance between Canale and Tarnovo.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR WITNESSES RETREAT.

GENERAL CADORNA'S DIFFICULTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
UDINE, Aug. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 27.

It is reported that the Austrian Emperor personally witnessed the retreat from Monte Santo.

The captured position enables one to grasp the terrible task with which General Cadorna is faced for the side of every mound affords protection to the Austrians whose machine-guns' muzzles only show over the crest. Once these have been rushed every cavern and clump of bushes and bits of shattered trenches become a scene of a bloody hand-to-hand struggle for a few yards of the mountainside.

INTESTINAL DISEASES IN GERMANY.

SPREAD REPORTED IN PAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 27.

German papers report the spread of intestinal diseases especially dysentery.

BRITISH PUSH ON WEST FRONT.

CAPTURE OF ENEMY POSITIONS NEAR HARGICOURT.

ADVANCE SOUTH-EAST OF ST. JULIEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 27.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says:—We have captured the enemy positions on a front of over a mile, east of Hargicourt. We penetrated for half a mile carrying the strong points of the Cologne Farm and the Malakoff Farm and taking 236 prisoners.

The enemy this morning attacked using flammenwerfer and reoccupied the north-west corner of the Inverness Copse but our counter-attack restored the positions.

We advanced slightly south-east of St Julien.

The enemy recaptured a post south-west of Lombartzyde.

We brought down three enemy aeroplanes and drove down four. Two of ours are missing.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

An Austrian wireless communiqué says, we took up a new line at Bainsizza and shelled the enemy who had occupied evacuated positions. In several sectors the British and the French aviators are assisting the Italians. The enemy is everywhere superior.

HUN'S BRAVADO.

GIVEN THE LIE TO STRAIGHTAWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, commenting on the ridiculous German claim to the destruction of twenty-one tanks, indicates that only a fraction of this number were put out of action. Tanks have done uncommonly well during the past week, but are now meeting fresh opposition, namely tank destroyers, which are called anti-tank turrets. The success of these turrets might have been greater, but the crews of many of them became unnerved by the line of advancing tanks and joined in the general stampede by scuttling back to their holes.

ST. DENIS WESTREM AERODROME RAIDED.

NAVAL AIR SERVICE DROP BOMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Aug. 28.

The Admiralty states that the naval air service carried out a raid on Saturday night against St. Denis Westrem aerodrome and dropped many bombs. One of our machines is missing.

BRITISH RAID NEAR OSTTAVERNE.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Aug. 28.

A British communiqué says we made a successful raid in the morning eastward of Osttaverne, taking prisoners.

PACIFIST MOREL'S RESIDENCE RAIDED.

NUMEROUS DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

The Police raided the residence of pacifist E. D. Morel at King's Langley, also the offices of the Union of Democratic Control in London, of which Morel is secretary, and seized numerous documents.

COAL CONTROLLER TO MEET MINERS' FEDERATION.

TO CONSIDER ALL-ROUND INCREASE IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Coal Controller is meeting the Miners' Federation on the 28th instant to consider an all-round increase of twenty-five per cent. in wages, representing an additional wage bill of five hundred thousand sterling.

ABYSSINIA'S EX-EMPEROR.

ESCAPES FROM MAGDALA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ADIS ABEBA, Aug. 27.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 27.

Ex-Emperor Lidgiassu has escaped from Magdala where he had been surrounded for six months. After defeating 300 Government troops he succeeded in taking refuge in a neighbouring mountain. The Prime Minister has been arrested and put into chains for conspiring to overthrow the Government.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

FIGHTING NORTH OF VERDUN.

ADVANCE SOUTH OF BETHINCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 27.

This afternoon's French communiqué says that north of Verdun during the night there was great artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse between Samogneux and Chaume Wood. We made slight progress on the left bank south of Bethincourt and our advanced posts reached the outskirts of the village.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

ALL FRENCH OBJECTIVES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 27.

Last night's French communiqué said:—In the Champagne our artillery exploded the enemy gas reserves north of the Navarin Farm. On the right of the Meuse we vigorously and successfully attacked between the Mormont Farm and Bois-le-Chaume. We captured all our objectives despite the desperate resistance on a four kilometre front to a depth of one kilometre. The whole of Bois-des-Fosses and Bois-de-Beaumont is in our hands and we reached the southern outskirts of the village of Beaumont. Our artillery caught and drove back with heavy losses a violent German counter-attack debouching from Bois-della-Wavrille. Prisoners have not yet been counted.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE NORTH OF HILL 304.

On the right bank the artillery struggle temporarily assumed great violence north of Hill 304.

THE PAPAL NOTE.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LE HAVRE, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

The Belgian Government, acknowledging the Papal Note, pays a tribute to lofty sentiments of the Note. It is grateful for the particular interest in stricken Belgium and will deferentially consider the proposals.

THE SALONIKA FIRE.

VISIT OF THE KING OF GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, Aug. 27.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 27.

The King has arrived here and visited the quarters devastated by fires and the camps of people rendered homeless. He was received by the Allied generals and a guard of honour. The King was loudly cheered by the populace.

DISASTROUS SEQUEL TO THE OKHAMA EXPLOSION.

FOUR FACTORIES AND SEVERAL HOUSES BURNT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 27.

Following the explosion in the Okhama quarter of Petrograd a fire broke out causing other explosions. Four factories and a number of houses were destroyed.

SETTLEMENT OF U. S. LABOUR DISPUTES.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND LABOUR FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 27.

The representatives of the Government and the Federation of Labour have agreed to the adjustment of disputes in the shipyards. This example is likely to be followed by other trades thus obviating the possibility of troubles during the war.

INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION.

FINAL BRITISH RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 27.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

The final returns of the Food Production Department of the acreage under corn and potatoes in the 1917 harvest show that instead of a total net increase of 3,47,000, there is an actual increase of 3,88,000 acres over the area under cultivation in 1916. These figures do not include the vast increase in the potato harvest in gardens and allotments. Taking into account the decrease which was originally anticipated, the total gross increase amounts to 6,50,000 acres on the farms alone, equivalent to five weeks' extra foodstuffs for the entire population.

AIR-RAID ON CADZAND.

NO DAMAGE REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
FLUSHING, Aug. 27.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

An unknown airman at 11-30 on the night of the 25th bombed the village of Cadzand, north of the Scheldt. No damage was done.

DR. MICHAELIS' LATEST MOVE.

CONCILIATING MEMBERS OF REICHSTAG.

AUXILIARY COUNCIL OF PARTY LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 27.

Dr. Michaelis has announced to the Main Committee of the Reichstag his intention to form a small auxiliary council representing the leading parties to consult confidentially with the Government upon important business. This measure which is left extremely vague is regarded as an endeavour to conciliate the members of the Reichstag who are angry at the Chancellor's *volte face* about peace and the reconstruction of the Government with more bureaucrats after the large promises about parliamentarisation and democratisation.

PRESSURE FOR ENLARGED POWERS OF REICHSTAG.

GOVERNMENT YEILDING RELUCTANTLY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 27.

The latest telegrams indicate that the German Government is gradually, if unwillingly, yielding to the pressure for enlarged powers of the Reichstag as is evidenced by the summoning of the Reichstag leaders to discuss various matters in addition to the Papal Note.

The statements made by Dr. Michaelis on the subject are very vague and it is not certain to what extent the members of the Reichstag will be consulted.

FORMATION OF FREE COMMISSION.

ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO ITS PERSONNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 27.

In the course of his speech to the Main Committee of the Reichstag Dr. Michaelis announced that it was proposed to form a "Free Commission" consisting of seven members of the Reichstag and seven members of the Federal Council under the presidency of the Chancellor. The members of the Commission must not be regarded as members of either House.

The "Weeer Zeitung" says that Dr. Michaelis returned from the Headquarters authorised to constitute this Commission and also with the Crown's assent to the transformation of Alsace-Lorraine into an Independent Federal State. The paper says that the majority of members of the Reichstag openly declared that they considered parliamentarisation of the Government of the country quite a different thing from the proposed Commission.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that the Socialists and the Centre Party will have each two members and the National Liberals, Conservatives and Progressives one each on the Commission.

KAISER'S BOMBAST.

ADDRESS TO TROOPS ON YSER FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

A Berlin official telegram states that the Kaiser addressing the troops on the Yser front said "We will fight till the enemy has had enough. Our chief and most spiteful adversary is England. She spreads hatred against Germany throughout the world and is steadily filling her allies with eagerness to fight. Therefore England is particularly the enemy whom we must strike down, however difficult it may be."

MILITIA RESIGNS.

ARMY'S SAFETY DEPENDENT ON DISCIPLINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD Aug. 26.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Aug. 28.

The Militia, who have been acting as the substitute of the police since the revolution, have resigned in a body owing to an increase in pay being refused.

One hundred and twenty were killed and injured in the Okhta explosion.

General Korniloff, in an interview, stated that the safety of the army was dependent on his disciplinary proposals. Those betraying the country behind the front should be punished like traitors in the army.

COALITION GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

MR. PEAKE AS PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ADELAIDE, Aug. 27.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 27.

A Coalition Government has been formed of three Liberals and three Nationalists. Mr. Peake is the Premier.

STRIKE IN PRAGUE MUNITIONS FACTORY.

300 COMPELLED TO RESUME WORK BY TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, Aug. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 27.

Four thousand smiths struck in the munitions factory in Prague. The troops arrested three hundred and compelled them to resume.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

FAILURE OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

FURTHER PROGRESS ON CAUCASIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug 26.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 27.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The enemy offensive in the direction of Vladamir Volynsk and also south-west of the town of Sereth failed.

We repulsed attacks in the direction of Kezdivasarhely north-east of Soveja.

We made further progress on the Caucasian front.

REORGANISING RUSSIAN ARMY.

COSSACKS' CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL KORNILOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

A private soldier has been elected the mayor of Cronstadt and a sailor the municipal secretary. The Maximalists head the other parties in the elections at Reval.

General Korniloff is again visiting Petrograd.

The Cossacks' Council has passed a significant resolution denying the right of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to intervene in the reorganisation of the army, expressing faith in General Korniloff as the only general capable of restoring the fighting power, and intimating that in the event of General Korniloff's removal, the Council will renounce responsibility for the action of the Cossacks at the front or in the rear.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE OPENED.

MAXIMALISTS' PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, Aug. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

The Conference was opened here by a speech by M. Kerenski. Thoroughfares were thronged with Maximalists who protested against the Conference, and provoked a partial strike. Many factories and trams are idle and restaurants and hotels are closed. The Mayor, together with socialist revolutionaries and democrats, appealed to workers and soldiers to maintain calm.

PATRIOTISM' MOSCOW'S WATCHWORD.

M. KERENSKY'S DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, Aug. 26.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., Aug. 28.

The Conference was attended by 2,500 delegates, 488 representing four Dumas, 100 representing peasants, 220 Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates of all-Russia, 147 representing municipalities, 118 zemstvos and towns, 150 industrial organisations and banks, 313 co-operative organisations, and 176 representing professional unions.

Maximalists decided to leave the hall unless the majority agreed to hand over all power to Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

General Korniloff arrived amid an enthusiastic welcome. He declared he would tell the army that the watchword of Moscow was not internationalism but patriotism and victory.

M. KERENSKY'S SPEECH.

M. Kerensky, in a powerful speech, declared that any attempt to take advantage of the Conference to attack the Provisional Government would be pitilessly repressed by blood and fire. He warned those thinking that the moment had arrived for overthrowing revolutionary power with bayonets that the boundless confidence of the people and millions of soldiers supported the Government, which believed in telling the truth to enemies within and without as well as friends. He impressed the fact that the State was passing through a state of mortal danger and emphasised that patriotism demanded concentration of effort against the enemy and the forgetting of domestic quarrels. The country's difficulties had been accentuated by a separatist movement among certain Russian nationalities and the shameful voluntary retreat of the troops. Those who once trembled before autocrats now marched armed against the Government.

GOVERNMENTS' DETERMINATION.

The Government would make those who exceeded its limits of patience remember the time of Tsarism; the Government would be implacable because it was convinced that supreme power, alone could save the country.

He paid a tribute to the sacrifices and self-denial of officers who had battled against anarchy and disorgahisation in the army and earnestly appealed to the Conference to assist in the consolidation of conquests of the revolution. He referred to the unfriendly attitude of certain Russian nationalities. The Russian democracy would give what it promised, but where the limit of tolerance was passed they would cry "hands off." The Government would forcibly prevent the reopening of the dissolved Finnish Diet.

C. P. AND BERAR JOINT CONFERENCE.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF THE INTERNED.

NECESSITY FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 27.

A special Provincial Conference under the joint auspices of the Central Provinces and Berar Congress Committees, was held yesterday in the Venkatesh Theatre at Nagpur. Among those present were the Hon. Messrs. Bishundut Sukul, Tambe, Deshpande, Mahajani, Kelkar, Dixit, Golwalker, M. V. Joshi, Mr. Khaparde and Rao Saheb Laxminarayen. About six hundred delegates including the members of the Reception Committee attended the Conferences.

Dr. H. S. Gour, Bar.-at-Law, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, regretted the Government's policy of internment and repression, which alienated the sympathies of even the most conservative moderates. He then referred to the suppression of the Town Hall meeting at Calcutta under the presidentship of an acknowledged leader like Sir Rashbihari Ghosh, which broke the patience of that party. He referred to several persistent, repeated and unexcusable acts of repression of the Madras and Bengal Governments. He said that the recent announcements of coming reforms and the Secretary of State's visit to India filled their hearts with hopes. All India should rejoice and welcome him to Indian shores. He added Mrs. Besant and her associates and Messrs. Mohamad Ali and Shaukat Ali should be released before he comes.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Hon. Rai Saheb C. M. Thacker, Bar.-at-Law, Raipur, after being proposed by the Hon. Mr. Sukul and seconded by Mr. M. V. Joshi took the chair and delivered his presidential address.

After paying a tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Rasul he said:—Clouds began to gather in the Indian political firmament since Lord Hardinge ceased to be the Viceroy, and Mr. Chamberlain became the Secretary of State. The situation is now of more than ordinary gravity and though provocating for these many months past is great. The proceedings will be conducted with the full sense of responsibility, sobriety and dignity. He then referred to the memorandum of the 19 members and the reform scheme formulated by the Congress and the Moslem League. The Provincial Governors condemned the demand as being outside the scope of practical politics. Continuing he said, the Viceroy was not in favour of catastrophic changes and the Provincial Governors dinned into their ears that the paths to Self-Government were devious and arduous, but they had not taken us into their confidence as to what the slow stages were, and by which they were to reach our final destination viz., Self-Government within the Empire. He said the Government were ignorant about the depths of feeling in the country and that due to despairs, prominent men of the Congress and Moslem League had placed the question of passive resistance before the country for serious consideration. That matters should have been brought to such a pass argued only the complete inability of the present bureaucratic machinery of Government to adjust itself to the new task of preparing India for complete self-government through successive stages.

A FRAUD UPON LAW.

Continuing he said the Defence of India Act was put to improper use and Sir Chandavarkar had described the use of the Act against Mrs. Besant as a fraud upon the law. Mrs. Besant and all those interned should immediately be released to relieve the tension in the existing state of political feeling, and to enable her to discuss the Reform scheme with Mr. Montagu.

Criticising Sir Benjamin Robertson's recent speech at Amraoti, he said the order excluding Mrs. Besant from the C. P. and Berar was not justified. Welcoming Mr. Montagu's announcement, he said it was a new departure and was significant that the Government realized the present grave and unusual situation in India.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions (1) placing on record the deep sense of loss by the deaths of Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Mr. Rasul; (2) according emphatic dissatisfaction and resentments against the Madras internments and resolving to move the Secretary of State to rescind the order of internment; (3) viewing with alarm the repressive and reactionary measures adopted by several local Governments to secure Home Rule or Self-Government by constitutional agitation; (4) exhorting all communities to organise and agitate in a constitutional manner for the reforms adopted by the Congress and the Moslem League at Lucknow, and calling upon the people to make all sacrifices in carrying on this constitutional agitation; (5) enjoining on the Government the necessity of enlarging Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali; (6) constituting a committee to draw up a scheme of reforms, in conformity with the Congress resolution for submission to the Secretary of State and the Government of India; (7) welcoming the Secretary of State, and expressing hopeful anticipation of his acceptance of the scheme of reforms approved by the Congress and the Moslem League, and thus terminate an era of misapprehension and suspense engendered by the recent acts of the Government were passed.

The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the chair, proposed by Dr. Gour and with three cheers to the King-Emperor.

A shock of earthquake is reported at midnight on Sunday at Shwegyin.

The General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway states:—The breach between Dholpur and Gwalior has been repaired and the running of trains resumed.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

DEMAND FOR EXPLICIT STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

After the Presidental address had been delivered the Conference adjourned for lunch. Resuming after lunch resolutions expressing loyalty to the Emperor, wishing speedy termination of the war and recording deep sense of loss suffered in the deaths of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Rasul were moved from the chair and passed.

REVERSAL OF REPRESSIVE POLICY.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao then moved the resolution protesting against the application of the Defence of India Act to persons engaged in lawful political work, and calling upon the Government of India to reverse the policy of repression and as an earnest thereof to release Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Wadia and Arundale, Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and others and cancelling the externment order against Mr. Karandikar which was carried.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

The Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanujachariar next moved that in the opinion of the Conference it was advisable to adopt the policy of passive resisance in so far as it involved opposition to all unjust and unconstitutional orders against the carrying on of constitutional agitation and also against the prohibiting of public meeting peacefully and constitutionally conducted. To protest against unjust and unconstitutional orders of internment and against the repressive policy of Government.

A heated discussion centred round this resolution. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer Dr, Nanjunda Rao and others supported the resolution. The Hon. Mr. V. S, Srinivasa Sastri, the Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, and Mr. V. P. Madhva Rao in opposing pointed out the inadvisability of carrying the resolution in view of Mr. Montagu's visit. The resolution was put to the vote and carried by a large majority. The Conference adjourned for to-morrow.

DEMAND OF AUTHORITATIVE PRONOUNCEMENT.

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The Special Conference reassembled at 12 noon to-day. The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri proposed:—That this Conference, reiterating previous resolutions adopted by the Madras Provincial Conference and by the Indian National Congress is of the opinion that an authoritative pronouncement should be made pledging the Imperial Government in more positive and unequivocal terms than are embodied in the statement of the Secretary of State for India published in the Government of India Gazette Extraordinary, to the policy of making India a self-governing member of the British Empire with a constitutional status equal to that of the Dominions and enjoining the agents and servants of the Crown in India to make honest and strenuous efforts to achieve that end at an early date.

This Conference is further of the opinion that the scheme of constitutional reforms as embodied in the resolutions of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League on Self-Government adopted in December, 1916, is the minimum that is urgently needed in the interests of the country, and demands that a definite step towards Self-Government in India be taken by granting the same in the immediate future.

An amendment, adding the words "halting and unsatisfactory" before the word "statement" was proposed, which was opposed by Mr. Sastry. The resolution as amended was carried.

THE POLICY OF REPRESSION.

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

A resolution welcoming the Secretary of State on the forthcoming visit was then passed. The following resolution was carried on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Venkatapathi Raju:—

"That this conference views with grave alarm and dissatisfaction the unfriendly attitude and the unconstitutional action of the heads of the various local Governments towards the reforms advocated by the 19 members of the Indian Legislative Council, and those demanded by the Indian National Congress, and the All-India Moslem League in their recent sessions at Lucknow, as evidenced by the recent utterances of Lord Pentland, the heads of certain other local Governments, and the repressive policy which has followed such utterances, and is of opinion, the continuance of such policy is fraught with grave danger to the best interests of the Empire, and if persisted in is likely to lead to grave consequences."

Mr. Ayah Iyer then moved a resolution recording that in the opinion of the Conference, it was essential before Mr. Montagu comes, in order to secure the willing co-operation of the people in the matter of post-war reforms, that the internments of Mrs. Besant and others, whose activities have been restricted on account of political activities, should be cancelled, as an earnest of the change of policy of the Government.

Mr. P. K. Telang seconded the motion and a discussion followed similar to that of the previous day when the resolution referring to passive resistance was under discussion.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, in opposing the resolution, said he was of opinion that the issue of such an ultimatum as that contemplated in the resolution would make it impossible for them to achieve their object. He was sure that even those suffering internment would dislike the course they proposed. He could not say that they would make the release of the interned a condition precedent to co-operating with the Government. They should agitate and show that the policy that the Government was adopting was wrong.

Mr. V. C. Sesha Chariar asked if the Hon. Mr. Sarma was speaking for himself or on behalf of the Government. The Hon. Mr. Sarma protested and said he had never claimed to be in the secret service of the Government, and it was impertinent to say he had been so.

The Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri also associated himself with Mr. Sarma.

Mr. Sesha Chariar remarked that he expected a little bit of humour to prevail and he never intended to say that Mr. Sarma was in the secret service of the Government. He had great respect, for Mr. Sarma, for, among other things, his manifesto.

With a slight alteration, the word "desirable" being substituted for "essential," the Resolution was put to the vote and carried.

This resolution was not on the agenda previously and had not been discussed in the Committee. It was first proposed to put the resolution from the chair and questions as to the validity of such proceedings were raised but the President ruled that it was an extraordinary session and the moving of resolution was in order.

The following resolution, proposed by Hon. Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and seconded by Mr. Polak was carried:—

That this conference places on record undiminished confidence of the people of India in Lord Hardinge, who by his sympathetic and liberal policy wonn the love and esteem of the Indian people and was enabled to send Indian troops outside India to take part in the war and help in turning the fortunes of the Empire at a critical juncture, and views with indignation the attempts made to discredit him by fixing on him the responsibility for the original failure of the campaign in Mesopotamia, which was entirely due to the bureaucratic nature of Government of India and dissociation of Indians in the responsible positions in the conduct of the war.

A resolution protesting against the recent G. O. No. 559 of 1917, in so far as it deals with attendance of undergraduates of College at political meetings and against arbitrary discretion vested in heads of Colleges at political meetings and against tion urging repeal of the provision for flogging in Indian Defence Force as punishment for breach of discipline and the removal of other invidious distinctions between Indian and European sections of the Force was also carried and the proceedings then terminated.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

U. P. COMMITTEE ELECTS MRS. BESANT

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

At a meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, Mrs. Besant's name was recommended by the majority for the presidentship of the next Congress. The only other name proposed was that of the Raja of Mahmudabad, who secured ten votes, while Mrs. Besant secured 32.

POLICY OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE WITHDRAWN.

The question of passive resistance was also taken up, and there was a very lively discussion on it, but eventually the proposition moving for the adoption of the policy of passive resistance was withdrawn, in view of the existing circumstances and Mr. Montagu's proposed visit to India, to consider the claim of Indians for a system of more responsible Government.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK CASE.

LATE MANAGER CROSS-EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA. Aug. 27.

As the case brought by the Bengal Bank against the Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu and others had not been settled the further hearing was resumed to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri. Mr. Cross, late Manager of the Bank, was cross-examined.

VICEROY AND LADY CHELMSFORD AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party left Delhi yesterday night for Simla. During their stay here his Excellency the Viceroy visited the new capital area, the wounded soldiers of the Indian convalescent section, Raisina, and the new cantonment, and her Excellency Lady Chelmsford paid a visit to the Lady Hardinge Medical College..

THE BORAHS AND THEIR HEAD PRIEST

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your bold article in to-day's issue of your valued Journal on the "Borahs and their Priest" has been read with the keenest interest. Sir, the dispute is more bitter and the steps taken against those who are asking for what is fair and proper are far more serious and severe than the layman can understand. The threat of excommunication is a very powerful weapon in the hands of the high Priest, but now that you have in such a public-spirited way given publication to the fact that there is an agitation going on, it should encourage the more enlightened members of the community to take heart and stand boldly shoulder to shoulder and insist upon that which is right being done, and upon that which is wrong being altered. The charitable funds which pass through the hands of the High Priest and his agents are a great deal more than most people would imagine and they amount to several lakhs per annum.

Sir, Is there anything unreasonable in the request that the accounts should be rendered as to the manner in which these large sums of money are disposed of? These sums are supposed to be devoted entirely to charitable purposes *only* and not for the maintenance of any particular individual's family, relations and followers.

Sir, by the publication of your article this morning you have laid the community under a deep debt of gratitude and I personally offer you my thanks. I enclose my card for your private information.—Yours etc.,

"OARS."

Bombay, 27th August, 1917.

"INDIAN MAHOMEDANS OF TO-DAY."

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

The Annual address to the Muslim Students' Union was delivered by Mr. Syud Hossain on "Indian Mahomedans of to-day" at the Hall of the Union at Chowpatty on Sunday evening the Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Member of the India Council presiding.

Mr. Syud Hossain said the subject "Indian Mahomedans of to-day" lent itself to being surveyed from a variety of standpoints. There was of course, the political aspect, the educational aspect, the social aspect, the pan-Islamic aspect, the national aspect and so forth. In the interests of the community they should all receive careful and earnest consideration. He would himself deal generally with the present position and the future prospects of the Mahomedans of India. He would like all Mahomedans in the hall and outside, all thinking and growing and progressive Mahomedans to realize the present position of the community. A consideration of the subject of "Mahomedans of to-day" was inseparable from that of the Mahomedans of yesterday in India and that again, if they were to have the right perspetive, could not be detached from some consideration of the facts respecting the Mahomedans of what he may call the day before yesterday. This division represented a natural chronological sequence.

"DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY."

The Mahomedans of "day before yesterday," of course, represented the pre-British period in India. That was a glorious chapter in the history of the Mahomedan peoples of the world, representing as it did an unbroken sovereignty of successive centuries. The speaker however did not propose to dilate upon it. He only asked the audience to bear it in mind as a historical background to the later evolution of Indian Mahomedans. The decline and fall of Mahomedan power in India, as they knew, was followed by a period of general disintegration throughout the country. This was attended by a spiritual decline and an intellectual stagnation not less complete and conspicuous than the political extinction of the Moslems. Then came the Mutiny, and it was an incontrovertible fact that the sufferings and anguish of that upheaval told upon the Mahomedan community with special pressure and intensity. Their demoralization was complete. After Queen Victoria had assumed the sovereignty of the country, and facilities for Western education were available, the Mahomedans would have none of it. Partly chagrin and wounded pride, partly ignorance and superstition were responsible for this attitude. The Hindus on the other hand betook themselves to English education with readiness and enthusiasm. That contrast furnishes the initial clue to the "backwardness" that has dogged the Mahomedan community ever since.

"MAHOMEDANS OF YESTERDAY."

Fortunately for the Mahomedans a few farsighted and earnest leaders arose amongst them, who early realized that Western culture and education was indispensable if their co-religionists were to regain their rightful place in the country, to which they were entitled alike by their traditions and inherent gifts. They set about disabusing the Mahomedan mind of its dread and distrust. The very first Mahomedan association set up in India after the establishment of British rule in the country was the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, founded in 1863 by Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif. One of its chief aims was to further English education among the Indian Mahomedans,—a mission of which the Nawab had been the earliest pioneer. The same year, under the auspices of the newly-founded Mahomedan Literary Society, Syed Ahmad Khan (afterwards Sir Syed), who then held the post of a sub-judge at Ghazipur, delivered his first public speech on a subject to which he bequeathed the labours of a lifetime, and which ultimately took practical shape in the founding of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. The subject was the need of Western Education for Indian Mahomedans, for which the great Moslem leader pleaded with rare earnestness and persuasion. Apart from his main thesis Sir Syed defined and emphasized the duty of patriotism. Mr. Hossain quoted a long exhortation from Sir Syed's lecture for Indian unity as the first condition of Indian progress, of which the concluding portion ran—"Let not such a stigma rest upon us, gentlemen; let us exert ourselves to the utmost in finding means for the advancement and the welfare of our co-religionists *and also of all our fellow-countrymen of whatever denomination or sect.*"

A TRUE INDIAN.

Those who suggested, as some had done, that Sir Syed was inimical to the Hindus were guilty of a gross libel on the memory of a great man. His whole lifework was a standing refutation of such suggestions. The fact that he did not join the Indian National Congress when it was established was a farsighted and wise move. At that stage the Mahomedans were still utterly unsuited, owing to their lack of education, to take an intelligent part in politics. And Sir Syed was a believer in realities not in shams. When his community as a community was still in the elementary stages of English education, he did not want it to embark on a dummy participation in national politics. What was the use of their talking politics when they did not understand politics? His whole energies were exclusively devoted to *preparing* them for the duties of Indian citizenship, for a real, not nominal, share in national affairs. How abundantly he has been justified in the event, how completely he succeeded, is to-day vividly and overwhelmingly testified to on all sides. Aligarh itself was to-day a living monument to Sir Syed's Indian patriotism. (Cheers.)

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

The Hindu-Moslem *rapproachment* of to-day was the direct, natural and inevitable result of the constructive policy that had been laid down and carried into effect by Sir Syed and his friends and colleagues. It was necessary to consolidate, strengthen and fortify that unity by all the means in their power, for that was the central solvent of the Indian problem, not only politically but in all the aspects of a complete and flourishing national life. He would ask his Mahomedan friends (said the speaker) to think the matter out for themselves and realize its full meaning in all its bearings. Mahomedans, like everybody else, must have a distinct goal before them. What was the destination they were making for? For the millions of Indian Mahomedans there was no future, and there could be no future, apart from the future of the rest of their fellow-countrymen They must rise or fall with them. They could not but wish for their Motherland a worthier status in the scale of nations, a nobler destiny. That could only be achieved by Hindus and Mahomedans acting and working in completest accord and harmony,—not merely on the platform, not only for political purposes, but as brothers living in the same land, cherishing the same ideals, and destined to share the same fortunes for weal or woe. In the proportion in which the Mahomedans would set themselves to serve their country, would they be serving themselves, and in the proportion in which they raised themselves, educationally, socially and morally, would they raise the status and welfare of their Motherland. (Prolonged cheers.)

SAHEBZADA AFTAB AHMAD'S SPEECH

The Chairman said after having heard the really remarkable speech of the lecturer that night they would agree with him that he had done a service for which they must be grateful to him. The Chairman himself had been conversant with the history of the Aligarh movement for a great many years as he had made a special study of it, but he had never heard a better lecture than that of Mr. Syud Hossain on that question. It was extremely important for the students to know the position of Mahomedans before the British Rule came, what it was in the early part of the British Rule, and how far and in what respects they had advanced up to the present. The lecturer had referred to Sir Syud Ahmed and it was essential for the present-day students to know the work of that remarkable man who found after the Mutiny that the real cause of the decline of Mahomedans was not that they had lost their sovereignty or wealth, but the real cause was their moral and intellectual poverty. The reason for which they lost everything in this country was the intellectual and moral poverty and it was to regain that prosperity that he set himself and urged his community. It was useful as well as necessary for them to remember what he did to attain that object, how far he succeeded, and how far his work remained to be completed. He was addressing a body of students who were our hope, and they were a class in whose hands the future of our country depended. Upon their efforts and upon their work depended the future welfare of India. The most important part of the lecture dealt with the Hindu-Mahomedan relations. Those who have understood that Sir Syed Ahmed was against Hindu-Mahomedan union have understood him wrongly. Those who had taken a correct view of the position understand it differently. Englishmen, Hindus and Mahomedans had all realised that the solution of the Indian problem depended and must depend on the co-operation of the three parties.

THE THREE PARTIES.

India could never be prosperous and the Indian problem could never be solved unless these three parties helped each other and understood each other. In what way could the Moslem students help the community when their time came to assist in the real Moslem-Hindu co-operation? Hindus and Moslems could never be united by mere passing of resolutions. There were differences and there would be differences, and they would remain for some time, but they must qualify and must prepare themselves to remove those differences. (Cheers.) The speaker himself had gone through all the provinces of India, except Madras, and he knew the real causes that kept these communities apart. One department in a province might say that all the posts were given to Mahomedans and another department might say that they were all given to Hindus. These, although minor differences, were real ones. Therefore, they must prepare themselves to help remove those differences. In the second place, they must set themselves to remove the bot and stigma from the commnity that Mahomedan educational backwardnes was a drag upon Hindu progress and the advancement of the country as a whole. We (Mahomedans) were backward in our education and that was a drag upon national advancement as a whole. Ignorance produced moral cowardice, every sort of misfortune and every sort of degradation. The only way to remove this is to remove the ignorance from the community. Why had Hindus and Mahomedans quarrelled? Because they could not see the advantages of unity. Why could they not see the advantages of unity? Because they were ignorant. The only way to unity therefore was to remove the ignorance.

THEIR FIRST DUTY.

Their first dutp was to help their community by showing that while they were students they had this ideal in view, viz. to remove the blot of backwardness from their community. That was the real contribution to the solution of this problem. He entirely agreed with the lecturer that they need not be despondent of the Mahomedan community. So far as brains and natural gifts were concerned they could take their stand with any other community. They knew that they had got to get on with the Hindus with whom they had to live for all time. It was extremely important to have lectures such as this which put new ideas into their minds. The lecturer had placed before them a very practical ideal. It was not a question merely of political life and a political ideal. But this disunion was a standing source of misfortune to this country. The speaker then instanced the cases of Aligarh and Agra riots at Bakr-id. At these times, said the speaker, one felt that life was not worth living in this country. They must always place this ideal of unity before them and they must prepare themselves for the time when it will depend upon their attitude to so conduct themselves that the two communities might live together and come together and by mutual co-operation contribute to the solution of the great problem and the good of the country. (Cheers.)

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer proposed by Mr. H. K. Nathani the proceedings came to an end.

CALCUTTA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

MRS. BESANT'S ELECTION TO PRESIDENTSHIP URGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Babu Motilal Ghose presided this evening over a largely attended public meeting under the aspices of the Home Rule League, to meet the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar of Madras, Organizing Secretary of the Home Rule League and urge the election of Mrs. Besant as Congress President. Babu Motilal Ghose, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. Bomanjee and the Hon. Mr. Iyengar addressed the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar urged passive resistance as the only constitutional weapon to meet the repressive policy of the Government. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal moved a resolution asking the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress Reception Committee to elect Mrs. Besant, president.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following have joined the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—

Messrs. Pranjivan Vasanji Manji, Jaitaram Bhagwandas, Maganlal Vishwanath, Varjivandas J. Gandhi, Gangadas Purushottam, Ladha Bhaidas, Haridas Shivji A. P. Narayan, Tarasinh Premsinh, Chhabildas R. Samant, Gokuldas Ranchhordas, Atiram Sivhram Mehta, Tribhuvan Kunverji Salwara, Vithaldas Damodar Mody, Pandya Kashiram Vanarshi, Dhirajlal Pitamber, Chimanlal Lallobhai Baroda, Behram Limji Mandodwalla, Tribhuwandas Damodar, Harilal Gordhandas, Ratilal Vithaldas, Sarabhai Bhogilal, Jamnadas Dharamsi, Dhaneshwar V. Bhatt, Champaklal J. Kapadia, Narottam M. Shah, Balabhai Lallobhai, Lalji Govindji, Naranji Dayal, Manilal O. Shah, Murarji Valabhji, Manoobhai B. Desai, together with twenty more.

The following persons have joined the Indian Home Rule League (Bombay Branch).

Messrs. M. K. Desai, S. K. Joshi, V. V. Amrite, Lele V. V., Jani L. P., Samant G. D., Vyas B. H., Sidhaye D. V. Girakar S. N., Parale B. S., Marathe H. P., Caphkal R. A., Metha G. A., Dixit D. V. Dange V. K., Kadarkhan Ahmadkhan, Deshpande G. G. Bhatt M. P., Pataker K. N., Ghysas N. S., Fadake M. N., Khedeker S. B., Lanjekar G. B., Vaidya V. R.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"YE GODS!"

There was another excellent attendance at the Royal Opera House last night when the Howitt-Phillips Company put on "Ye Gods!" a farce that has done well in the Metropolis quite recently. The fun did not develop until the second act. Then the love spell cast on the hero, Jimmy, by certain Central African gods, made all the women in a house party fall in love with him. This accounted for several amusing scenes, especially mirthful was the amorous conduct of the buxon wife of an old family doctor. This part was cleverly taken by Miss Lillian Standbridge, who made the very most of it. Miss Gertrude Godart looked extremely handsome and wore some beautiful gowns as the heroine. She did a great deal to aid Mr. Charles Howitt in his success as the hero. It was a real James Welch part and this style of thing suits him admirably. Miss Doris Phillips looked very fascinating as Polly Brown, the servant girl and Mr. Percy Baverstock gave us a glimpse of "Noo York" in his impersonation of an ex-pugilist from America. We wish Mr. Wheeler Dryden would play straight comedy instead of caricaturing the characters he is supported to personate.

Somerset Maugham's fine comedy "Caroline" is due to-night. Those who recall "Jack Straw" which was in last season's repertoire, will be eager to see a more recent example of this author's fine wit and biting satire.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The week opened with a fairly strong inquiry for jute mill shares and a considerable amount of business was put through both on account of bazar and to fulfil outside orders. The tendency throughout the day was in an upward direction and in sympathy with gunny market prices ruled very firm. Coal shares again proved disappointing having for the time being apparently lost their hold on the public. Miscellaneous and industrials have apparently taken their place and in this section of the market a fairly large business was reported with Titaghur papers and Russo Engineering on rise. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Kuardi 16, 16-4; Parasea 4-12, 4-14; Singarah 14.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 586; Alliance (ord) 490 to 495; Anglo India (ord) 210, 216; Auckland (ord) 289 to 296; Belvedere (ord) 472; Budge Budge (ord) 460, 466; Clive (ord) 181-8 to 184-8; Dalhousie (ord) 395 to 398; Delta (ord) 453, 462; Empire (ord) 43-4, 43-8; Fort Gloster (ord) 572 to 582; Fort Gloster (pref) 117-8; Fort William (ord) 195 to 196; Gouripore (pref) 100; Gondalpara (ord) 673 to 677; Howrah (ord) 393 to 400; Hooghly (ord) 66, 66-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 396 to 411; Kankinarrah (ord) 494 to 513; Kelvin (ord) 600; Kinnison (ord) 748, 753; Khardah (ord) 355, 357; Lawrence (ord) 382, 384; Naihati (ord) 352, 362; National (ord) 316; New Central (ord) 412 Northbrook (ord) 39-2, 30-14, 39, 39-4; Reliance (ord) 384 to 392; Scorah (ord 164; Standard (ord) 458, 460, 455, 467; Union (ord) 580 to 591.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of of Bengal 1470; Bengal Timber Trading (ord) 235; Bengal Bonded Warehouse 113; British Burma Petroleum 7-12, 8 s l. Great India Phosphate 7 p; Kumardhubi Engineering new shares 35-4, 35-8; Kluang Rubber 9, 10; Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 3-8 to 4 p; Ryam Sugar 14-8, 14-12; Russa Engineering old 208, 210; Surma Valley Saw Mills 3-8, 3-12 p; Titaghur Paper (ord) 200 to 209; United Flour 17, 17-4.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 67-6 to 67-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-10 to 67-12.

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Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY (India).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, August 24th.

Day's Exports to Great Britian	16,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil.
Fair Rio Coffee(No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	58½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	75,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	76,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	26,000
,, ,, to Japan	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	440,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	240,000

New York, August 25th.

Day's Exports to Great Britian	4,000
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Fair Rio Coffee(No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	58½

MONEY MARKET.

London, August 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	44 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	45½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3 %	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.43

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 24th

War Loan	£94½

London, August 25th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£97½
5 % New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, August 25th:

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	£90
Rapeseed, Ferozepore ordinary Aug.-Sept. Value	£90
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Buyers	£90
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Quoted	£90

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Paid	£90
Linseed Small grains Aug.-Sept.	£90

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£130½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	20/4½
Do do. Oct. ,,	20/5
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Octr-Dec. Buyers	22
Do do. Oct. ,,	22/10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept. Oct. Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Buyers	3/2½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 27

Owing to the heavy decline reported in New York on Friday and Saturday the tone of the local market was easier this morning, and in the bazaar. Good Broach April was quoted Rs. 440. Business was, however, done early in the day on Association terms at Rs. 443, and the Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 468 and almost immediately declined to Rs. 434, keeping at Rs. 434/35 for some time. At Colaba prices were unchanged and the market closed quiet but steady as under. A moderate business has been done in the bazaar. On Association terms business has been done in several descriptions of New Crop.

Ready cotton has remained quiet with little enquiry either by shippers or mills, and prices easier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M.G. Bengal	Sept.		360
Good M.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.		435
Good H.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.		420
Good Sawgd Dharwar	Aug.-Sept.		470
Good M.G. Coompta	Aug.-Sept.		462
Good M. G.	Aug.-Sept.		464

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		436
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January		414
,, Khandeish	,,		400
,, Muthia	,,		380
,, Bengal	,,		349
Fully Good Bengal	,,		337

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April		436
Bengal Fully good	Jan.		336

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 27th AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	376	366	356			Ready.
H.G. Sind Punjab	376	366	356			,,
M.G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				470		,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				467		,,
M. G. Westerns				440	426	,,
H.G. Westerns				436	416	,,
M.G. Compta				463	460	,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			500	485		,,
M.G. Dhrangadra			496	481		,,
H.G. Bagalkot				448		,,
M.G. Bijapur				443		,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 25th August:—

Cotton	2,258 bales
Wheat	6,626 cwts.
Linseed	16,147 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed etc.	Nil ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	802 ,,
Castorseed	2,164 ,,
Rice	11,126 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil ,,
Cottonseed	180 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	318 ,,
Jowar	Nil ,,
Maize	Nil ,,
Barley	1,236 ,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD. Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange

COLABA, 27th Aug., 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	376	366	356		Ready
		347	335		1/25th Jan. 18
Seinde-Punjab (M.G.)	376	366	356		Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)			466		1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg			416		1/25th Jan. 18
Karanja (M.G)					
Broach (M.G.)				434	1/25th Apl. 18
Mitraj (M.G.)			470	456	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)			443	426	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar			467	457	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)			435	421	Ready
Western(H.G.) Compta (M.G.)			430	411	Ready
			463	460	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, August 27th—4 p.m

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 8 0	6 3 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	41 8 0	6 2 0
,, Karachi Bangla	40 0 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 11 0	7 1 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 12 0	8 2 0
,, Thin	7 6 0	7 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	43 0 0	9 2 0
,, Gajar 75-25	42 8 0	8 8 0
,, Black	36 0 0	8 0 0
,, Gajar 50-50	41 0 0	8 12 0
Poppyseed, White	7 10 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	38 8 0	7 14 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 6 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 8 6	
Linseed May	9 2 0	
Wheat Sept. Contract	8 3 0	
Linseed Sept. Contract	8 2 3	

BULLION.

The silver market was steady and a moderate business was put through.

Bar Gold 26-4.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 16-3-6
Silver Ready Ex-duty 58-14.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 59-1.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 Months sight France Fr. 192½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 313½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 146½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 67.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5½ per cent. Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady throughout and a fair amount of business was put through chiefly in budlee and September settlement. The undertone of the market continues to be good.

It is reported that the Board of Directors of the Share-bazaar after all have agreed to allow transactions in all deferred shares for forward delivery.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,802/8 to 1,792/8, Madhavjees from 2,195 to 2,190, Fazulbhoys from 815 to 810, and Nagpurs from 2,395 to 2,390.

Bombay Dyeing declined to 720, Crescents to 241/4, Davids to 545 Currimbhoys to 347/8, Finlay to 327/8, Indian Bleechings to 247/8, Indore Malwa to 387/8, and Pearls to 535.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 25th August, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		100,00,000
Reserve Fund		92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,25,742	
,, Deposits at Branches	1,15,93,663	
		172,19,345
Other Deposits		21,23,34,431
Post Bills		6,639
Sundries		18,53,067
	Rs.	25,11,15,482

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	258,12,277
Other authorised Securities	27,81,848
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	158,26,711
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	561,60,256
Bills Discounted and Purchased	66,83,666
Dead Stock	9,47,914
Stamps	5,044
Bullion	3,165
Balances with other Banks	3 19,910
Sundries	3,56 736
Cash	14,22,11,737
Rs.	25,11,15,482

(Continued from Column 4.)

of Bombay v. Abdul Karim Haji Essa Fadie and anr Merwanji K & Co. Ardeshir H D & Co.

438-16—Captain and V. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Kazi Sharif Mahomed Saley Loaday Payne and Co.

25-17—Mane H M & Co Bai Putlibai Manchershaw Wadia v. Bomanshaw Cawasji Wadia Merwanji K & Co.

991-16—Khanderao L & M Raymond Jao Doming v. Doomubai and ors Khanderao L & M Jehangir G & B Smetham B & Co.

614-16—Rustomji & G Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed and ors v. Haji Sao Sulleman and ors Captain & V. Nanu H & Co.

1018-16—Mulla and M Rustomji Ardesir Cooper v. Messrs Davies Blocks and Co a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

1312-15.—In Person. Ardesir Cursetji Powwalla v. Bai Kajurbai widow, Captain & Vaidya.

1382-16.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary widow & ors v. Shaik Haji Husein Sheir Balu Miya, Mulla & Mulla.

609-16.—Hiralal & Co., Mangaldas Ramdas v. Ichhalal Jagindhundas & ors, Payne & Co., In person.

486-17.—Payne & Co., The Mathradas Mills Ld v, Hirachand Vanichand, a firm, Bhaik & Gir.

503-17.—Payne & Co., Nippon Menkwa Kabu Shiki Kaisha v. Hirachand Vanichand a firm, Bhai R & Gir.

515-17.—Payne & Co., The Sunpies Mills Co. Ld v. Hirachand Vanichand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 9-17.—In Person, Bai Sonabai widow v. Devraj Lilladhar & ors, Madhavji K & C, Part Heard, 14-8-17.

P P No. 12-17.—Suit No. 243-17.—In Person, Chinnayya Jalooji Ghanshelly v. Jairam Jallooji & ors, Mehta D & L.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

60-16—179-15.—Madh K & Ch, Nensukhdas Shivnarayen a firm v. Birdichand Auraj a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

22-17 1313-16.—Mulla and M, Tullockchand Mamraj a firm v. Allibhai Mitha, Payne and Co., Part Heard.

23-17—1137-14.—Mulla and M. Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ld and ors, Kanga and S.

S C Ct. 24-17—485-18503-16.—Payne and Co., Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v. Mohanlal Narayendas and anr, Malvi M R & Co.

26-17.—558-03.—Rustomji & G, Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H & Co.

63-16—1402-14.—Ardesir H D & Co., Harilal Keshowlal a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardeshir H D & Co., Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

65-16—191-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Harjivan Jaichand and ors v. Messrs S Narayen & Co., a firm, Payne and Co.

S C 21-17—1307-15.—D J Mantri, Vishwanath Kushaba Teli v. Taher & Co., a firm Wadia G & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1117-16.—Captain & Vaidya, Nityanand Meghwan v. Chandmull Fatehlal a firm, Part heard bv Master J 8-5-17.

702-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Melerjibhoy Bomanji Cassinath v. Carl William Grant Gay.

1006-16.—Khand L & M, Sada Pana & Co. a firm v Mangaldas Nagindas Motiwalla

1007-16.—Khand L & M, Viraji Premaji & Co. a firm v. Sha Jugjiwan Talakchand.

307-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Sukhanand Guramukhrai v. Manecklal Sakerlal & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

412-17.—Matubhai J & M, Rangeldas Harlal v. Umerji Karun a firm.

515-17.—Maris H M & Co., Chhabildas Lakhmidas & anr v. Sha Amratlal Kalidas & ors, Merwanji K & Co., Unwalla P & P.

516-17.—Dubash & Co., Gajadhar Birdichand v. Shah Harsi Himraj.

601-17.—Shroff & D, Viljee Visram & anr v. Sakcharam Ganpat Jagtab, Mehta D & L.

627-17.—Ard H D & Co., Hargovan Hurkissondas a firm v. Hemlal Kashidas a firm, Captain & V.

715-17.—Payne & Co., Noor Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed & ors v. Abubakker Haji Kassam & ors, Smetham B & Co., Payne & Co.

725-17.—Unwalla P & P, Sha Chabildas Samulji v. Kashiprasad Banarasiprasad, Malvi M R & Co.

749-17.—Little & Co., Messrs Wild & Co. a firm v. Gudivada Venkata Narsinha mal a firm v. Joshi Ratansey Kanji.

762-17.—M B Chothia, Nanalal Motichand a firm v. Mulchand Ranchoddas, a firm a anr, Motichand & D.

775-17.—Soonderdas & Co., Bhimaji Bhabutmal a firm v. Joshi Ratansey Kanji.

776-17.—Bhimji & Co., Amalakrai Venishanker Oza v. Ramprasad Laxmishankar Oza & ors.

798-17.—Sham M & H, Ramkrishna Narayen Takle & anr v. Saidoo Mownaji Assur & ors.

822-17.—Soonderdas & Co., Messrs. Bhimaji Bhabbutmal a firm v. Joshi Rattanji Kanji.

828-17.—Jehangir M & S, Cooverji Nowroji Mehta v. G Molivi, Jamsetji R & D.

840-17.—Mulla & Mulla, Memon Rahimtulla Hussain v. Memon Abu Esmail.

841-17.—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Bherumal Nairlaji & Co., a firm v. Laxuman Dharmaji & anr, Pandia & Co.

853-17.—Dikshit D & P, Virji Dharsi & Co. a firm v. Nanabhai Nagindas.

861-17.—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Kapurchand Sesmal.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

645-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Lachmandas Multanmal v. Hursey Devraj & anr, Motichand & D.

850-16.—Matu J & M, Messrs. Dattoo & Co. a firm v Jafferbhoy Pradhan & Co., a firm, Hiralal & Co.

1374-16.—Mehta D & L, Bhagirathibai widow v. Narrotam Ranchhodji & ors, Purnanand & Co.

178-17.—Little & Co., Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Krishna Gopal Radhakishen a firm, Jam R & D.

1400-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Salebhoy Currimji Barodawalla v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji H D & Co.

S C Ct 124-4518-16.—Manecklal & Co. Bai Monghibai widow v. Doongersey Lakhmidas & anr.

128-17.—Manecklal & Co., Vithal Purshotam & ors v. Ratanbai widow & anr, N C Dalal, Little & Co.

553-17.—Purnanand & Co., Bhulaji Fatteji & & Co. a firm v. Thakar Khatao Liladhar a firm, Matu J & M.

S C Ct 361-12365-17.—Pandia & Co., Vithaldas Dherajlal v. Dharamsey Meghji, Chitnis M & K.

443-17.—Soonderdas & Co., Jugjiwan Vallabhdas Padamsey & Co., a firm v. The Chanda Coal Prespecting Syndicate Ld & Anr, Judah & S.

450-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Shamlal Sukhanand & ors v. Tejpal Jamnadas, Vachha & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1136-15—Payne and Co Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors Wadia G and Co Surveyor and Co Little & Co Part Heard.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

339-17—Smetham B & Co Uddhav Hariba Waloonj & anr v Sitabai Widow and ors Judah and S Smetham B & Co.

1438-15—Mulla and M Gangaram alias Gangji Khatao v. Velji Lilladhar and ors Bhimji and Co Surajmal and Co.

46-17—Serveyor and Co Aishabai v. Ibrahim Sulleman and ors, Rustomji and Gir, Nanu H and Co.

1337-16—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General

(Continued in column 3.)

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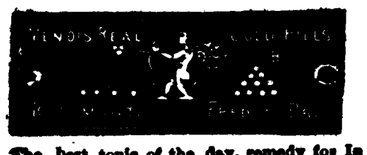
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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The monsoon has weakened generally except in north-east India and west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, south-east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, west coast of Peninsula, local in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, west United Provinces and east Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon, Bassein and Jalpaiguri two inches, Bogra one, Dhra Dun one and a half, Meerut and Surat one, Rajkot three, Dwarka one and a half, Nowgong one, Bombay two, Madras one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bihar and United Provinces east.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. on 17th Aug. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 27th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	2.43	51.39	65.44	62.39
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	3.29	59.55	74.77	65.78
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	3.26	53.27	73.25	51.80
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	3.05	59.69	77.09	57.61
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 26th Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.747 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.8 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.3 ,,
Dew Point	75.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.931 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.2 ,,
Minimum do.	75.9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	319 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.86 Inches
Total fall during month	21.57 ,,
Do. do. year	52.37 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 27th Aug.	2.10 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	27	m	6	5	24	8	27	0	25a	21	11
Tues.	28	m	7	5a	24	2	28	m	0	23	17	11
Wed.	29	m	7	36	25	3	29	m	0	2a	21	2
Thur	30	m	8	49	26	3		m	1	41	17	4
Fri.	31	m	9	23a	25	8		m	2	57a	19	11
	Sept. 1	m	10	39	27	5	30	m	2	42	18	7
Sat.	1	m	11	5	29	2	1	m	4	23	15	4
Sun.	2	m	11	46	29	7	2	m	5	16	15	1
									5	49a	14	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
27 (Monday)	6h. 23m.	7h. 1m.
28 (Tuesday)	6h. 23m.	7h. 0m.
29 (Wednesday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 59m.
30 (Thursday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58m.
31 (Friday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57m.
Sept. 1 (Saturday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 54m.
2 (Sunday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 53m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.: First quarter: 25d. 0h. 38.3m. a.m. Full Moon September 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.: Last quarter: 8d. 6h. 35mm. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th August, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.26in., Kotah 0.80in., and Mount Abu 0.35 in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Dwarka has had 1.68 in., Rajkot 2.95in., Veraval 0.49in., Surat 0.96in., Ahmedabad 0.46in., Dessa and Neemuch 0.16in. each and Indore 0.25in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.15in. of rain and Nagpur 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 2.48in., Ratnagiri 0.54in., Mormugao 0.45in. and Karwar 0.19in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.29in., Poona 0.24in., Belgaum 0.29in., Nizamabad 0.75in. and Hyderabad 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression has shifted northwards and is shown to-day over the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of north-east Central Provinces but remains feeble. Rainfall has ceased in the Punjab and decreased considerably in the Central Provinces, the Deccan and the Konkan but increased in Malabar; it has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India West and east Rajputana and local in the Deccan and on the south Coromandel coast, while only isolated showers have occurred in the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West, local rain in Rajputana and the Central Provinces and some showers in the Deccan and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 27th of August, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th Aug.) ..	100.2	86.5	72	..	0	—0.01
Jask	91.1	80.1	80	..	0	—0.06
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.8	78.8	85	0.02	12.86	+8.52
Rawalpindi ..	90.8	74.8	85	..	29.35	+11.24
Lahore	84.8	77.1	87	..	16.25	+4.07
Hissar	96.4	79.1	75	..	8.26	..
Ambala	93.7	77.3	91	..	26.05	+7.72
Delhi	94.0	80.8	84	..	18.96	+0.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.6	81.1	74	..	27.97	+8.77
Mainpuri	92.5	79.2	83	..	16.80	—0.99
Jhansi	89.7	78.8	89	0.03	30.57	+3.62
Cawnpore	89.6	79.3	93	0.03	30.92	+6.50
Allahabad	92.9	81.4	87	..	26.76	—0.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	99.5	83.3	73	..	5.49	+3.31
Karachi	88.8	77.1	84	..	30.65	+15.22
Ajmer	91.5	77.1	77	0.26	22.74	+11.62
Jaipore	87.6	76.0	94	0.80	36.88	—16.97
Kotah	76.8	67.6	90	0.35	77.40	+30.20
Mount Abu ..						
GUJARAT KATHIAWRI AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	78.5	76.1	93	1.68	9.49	—2.37
Veraval	78.2	75.5	96	0.49	21.64	+6.81
Rajkot	82.2	71.3	95	2.95	21.06	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	88.6	75.8	100	0.07	13.64	—0.28
Surat	81.1	75.5	87	0.96	30.40	—1.90
Ahmedabad ..	81.7	75.3	78	0.46	22.99	—1.65
Deesa	88.0	75.8	91	0.16	32.88	+14.11
Neemuch	85.1	74.8	92	0.16	39.18	+18.61
Indore	79.5	72.1	91	0.25	22.98	+0.74
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	83.2	74.8	87	..	41.61	+0.70
Saugor	81.8	72.6	94	0.07	39.25	+5.75
Hoshangabad ..	82.9	73.4	93	0.15	38.75	+3.84
Khandwa	80.4	73.7	88	0.07	18.68	—1.18
Akola	86.3	74.5	77	..	17.16	—4.06
Amraoti	82.8	73.2	87	..	13.51	—8.47
Nagpur	84.6	73.9	82	0.12	25.62	—7.45
Chanda	84.5	75.2	81	0.05	34.54	—1.57
Raipur	84.7	75.3	82	..	45.71	+10.84
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.2	74.8	95	2.48	51.39	—4.50
Ratnagiri	82.3	74.1	86	0.54	72.30	—8.87
Karmugao	82.8	74.1	92	0.45	67.54	—3.41
Karwar	83.8	75.7	86	0.19	94.02	—3.27
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	75.9	70.8	91	0.29	3.52	—8.72
Ahmednagar ..	78.1	68.6	85	..	10.43	—0.31
Poona	77.4	69.9	90	0.24	8.41	—6.93
Sholapur	82.4	70.9	80	..	11.38	—1.99
Bijapur	81.8	68.9	80	..	10.09	+2.33
Belgaum	75.1	66.6	91	0.29	21.42	—11.41
Aurangabad ..	79.0	69.4	90	0.02	16.82	+2.25
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.8	71.7	84	0.75	34.91	+10.60
Hyderabad	83.6	70.5	88	0.16	16.26	—0.07
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Bangalore	84.9	75.0	93	0.08	10536	+9.65
Calicut	79.4	74.5	90	0.11	56.99	—23.13
Cochin	83.3	73.9	85	0.60	56.20	—6.67
Colombo	86.0	78.4	84	..	8.84	—6.97
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	90.3	78.2	76	..	21.34	+4.48
Bellary	79.8	72.5	99	..	9.13	+3.37
Cuddapah	94.6	75.4	74	0.22	11.29	—1.07
Madras	93.4	74.0	77	1.29	15.86	+5.17
Bangalore	82.0	65.8	83	..	11.61	—0.22
Coimbatore ..	88.9	70.9	78	..	2.71	—1.25
Trichinopoly ..	97.1	76.0	71	..	10.86	+4.56
Negapatam	93.8	77.7	85	0.03	3.60	—2.86

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 27th August, 1917, was 29.014 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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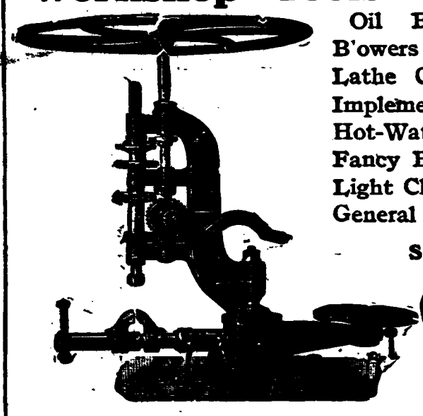
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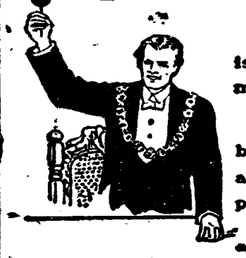
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